INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, Variable. Temps. 3-13(37-54). Sunday, Cloudy LONDON: Saturday, Dry and cloudy. Temps. 8-12(46-54). Sunday, Cloudy CHANNEL: Slight ROME: Saturday, Overcast. Temps. 8-12(46-54) NEW YORK: Saturday, Cloudy. Temps. 9-19(48-66)

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 I.Kr.	Nigeria	70 K
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N Kr
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B Fr.	Israel	I.C17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.900 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	0.2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	225 Dm
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil (Eur.)	50.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D

No. 29,924 *R PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 28-29, 1979 Established 1887

Callaghan Campaign Carries On Despite Local Party Organizers

By R.W. Apple Jr.

RAWTENSTALL, England, April 27 (NYT) — As a campaigner, Prime Minister James Callaghan doesn't rush; he doesn't shout; he doesn't panic; he doesn't even meander much to the television cameras.

He is the leader of the Labor Party, usually the more radical of Britain's two major parties, but he is trying to calm people down, not stir them up. The favorite uncle, big, a bit bluff, hearty and reassuring — that is the image sought.

The contrast with Margaret Thatcher, the intense and hectoring Conservative leader, could not be greater.

Watching and listening to Mr. Callaghan in action yesterday, at the daily Labor Party news conference in London and during quick stops in this and two other Lancashire mill towns, you would have thought that his party was comfortably ahead in the general election campaign.

Associated Press

Prime Minister Callaghan at a recent press conference.

It is not. The Tories are well out in front as the campaign enters its final phase, with the balloting next Thursday. But the opinion polls are showing a slight improvement in Labor's position, and the party's strategists think that they may be able to prevent Mrs. Thatcher from gaining more seats in the House of Commons than all other parties combined, even if they cannot actually overtake her.

The latest Gallup Poll, published Wednesday, shows the Conservatives ahead by only 5 percentage points, a substantial decline since last week. If they lose more ground, the result could be another hamstrung Parliament, with the minority parties holding the balance of power.

Mr. Callaghan has been studying the polls, those conducted for various newspapers and those taken especially for him. A couple of things jumped out at him: Labor was doing badly with women and voters wanted to hear more about education, pensions and the National Health Service.

The prime minister is almost as keen a student of polls as was the late President Lyndon B. Johnson. Flanking him on the news conference dais yesterday were not the usual Cabinet ministers but two obscure Labor candidates for Parliament, neither of whom is given the slightest chance of winning. They were there because they were women, and because Mr. Callaghan's text for the day was "The Importance of the Family."

Healthy Families

He said a few words about healthy families building healthy societies, and then the women said that families needed better education, better pensions and a better National Health Service. No hope of that under the Tories, the prime minister declared.

Not a word of it appeared last night on the main BBC news program, which concentrated instead on Mr. Callaghan's reaction to the publication of new statistics showing how serious last winter's strikes had been. It was not something he enjoyed being reminded of; the industrial unrest undercut Labor's claim to be the party that could deal with the trade unions and increased the Tories' standing in the polls.

"I view it as an appalling figure," he said gamely. But he warned that "cosmetic legal reforms" proposed by the Conservatives affecting the unions would only lead to a confrontation and a "return to the foolishness of 1973-75." That was when a strike by miners forced a three-day work week on the rest of the country.

Four hours later, the prime minister reached Rawtenstall, 170 miles northwest of London. He walked through a supermarket, nibbled on an apple and addressed a crowd of about 300 in the parking lot. He told them that they had better think twice about voting Tory, because the Conservatives would end government subsidies to the textile and shoe industries, on which the town's economy depends.

'All the Best'

A cloudburst cut short his speech at the Haymarket Shopping Center in Bury, so the prime minister moved on to Middleton, where he walked through a shopping mall with the local member of Parliament, who also is named James Callaghan. Except for the infighting of the cameramen, it was a benign little walk, punctuated by autographs, waves, smiles, an an-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

United Press International

Madrid police used tear gas and smoke grenades to quell clash between leftists and rightists.

Bomb Damages Madrid Police Station

From Agency Dispatches

MADRID, April 27 — A powerful plastic bomb damaged a police station in the center of the city today after violent clashes between police and leftist and rightist extremists at an anti-nuclear demonstration last night.

Authorities said the bomb that went off at lunchtime in Madrid apparently contained 3 kilograms of explosives. It was attached to the wall of a condemned building next door to the police station just outside the fourth floor office of the commander of the station. It destroyed sections of the second, third and fourth floor outer walls of the station.

Three policemen and a passerby, all of them outside the building at the time of the blast, were cut by shards from shattered windows. None was reported seriously injured.

A leftist anti-nuclear demonstration of about 25,000 persons was broken up last night by violent clashes between the demonstrators and rightists. The demonstrators, wearing gas masks, flowers and sheets on which skeletons were drawn, had been singing and dancing behind a giant banner reading, "Total amnesty to nature."

Fighting Erupts

Witnesses said that the fiesta-like atmosphere ended when leftists appeared about to attack a bust of the founder of the rightist Falange on a nearby pedestal and about 20 young Falangists fought them with chains and rubber truncheons.

Police said that the demonstrators fought them with fire bombs, wrecked two police cars and injured five policemen before riot squads broke the fighting with tear gas and smoke grenades. Police said that 40 persons were arrested, but leftist sources said the figures were much higher.

The government fined the organizers of the anti-nuclear march the equivalent of $7,300 for failing to keep order.

Meanwhile, police in the Basque region of Spain prepared for a protest march against a nuclear energy plant being built near Bilbao.

Iranians Support A Moslem Moderate

From Agency Dispatches

QOM, Iran, April 27 — Thousands of persons demonstrated here today to express solidarity with moderate Shiite leader Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari.

The demonstrators saluted Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who inspired the Islamic revolution, but reserved their most enthusiastic slogans for Ayatollah Shariatmadari, the 71-year-old clergyman considered to be among the most prominent moderate leader in Iran.

The show of support followed nationwide protests over the publication of an article in a Tehran newspaper considered offensive to Ayatollah Shariatmadari. The article was written by Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali, a religious aide of Ayatollah Khomeini. Khomeini aides, however, disclaimed responsibility for the article.

The row over its publication has caused tension between top religious leaders in Iran and threatens to pit their supporters against each other.

Group Pledges Fight

A new guerrilla organization, the Mudjehadeen Azadi, surfaced in the dispute and issued a communique pledging to fight in support of Ayatollah Shariatmadari. The communique said Sheikh Khalkhali was against the Iranian people and demanded that he be defrocked.

In another demonstration today in Qom, several thousand Iranians and Afghans marched through the streets condemning the Marxist regime in Afghanistan for alleged massacres and torture of Moslems. The march followed protests at the Soviet and Afghan embassies in Tehran yesterday.

Clergy in Qom said that the Afghan demonstraters were mostly Moslems who fled Afghanistan last month during clashes between the army and protesters. The sources estimated that at least 15,000 Afghans have taken refuge in Iran.

Yesterday, Kurds and Turks in the western Azerbaijan area of Iran exchanged hostages yesterday as calm apparently returned to the embattled area, where five days of fighting left as many as 1,000 dead, the Iranian radio reported.

But even as a tenuous cease-fire appeared to take hold in the west, new trouble by ethnic Arabs in the south was threatening. Thirty-five

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Reported to Offer 'All-Out' Aid to Muzorewa

S. Africa Seen Backing Rhodesia

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 27 (NYT) — A senior Rhodesian official said today that the South African government has made offers of substantial economic and military assistance to sustain the incoming government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

The official, who spoke on a background basis, said that offers of "all-out support" for the black-led government that Bishop Muzorewa will head were part of a major shift in South African strategic thinking that could have the effect of extending South Africa's defense perimeter to the Zambesi River, which forms Rhodesia's northern frontier.

"An incoming black prime minister will know that he has only to ask and that he will be backed by South Africa to the hilt," the official said.

The official, one of Prime Minister Ian Smith's closest advisers, made the remarks in a discussion that he initiated.

He appeared to be warning Britain and the United States that, if they refuse to lift economic sanctions and recognize the Muzorewa government, they will drive the new administration into a close alliance with South Africa, the last bastion of exclusive white power in Africa.

South Africa Warning

The warning followed South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha's statement last week that South Africa has decided to promote a "constellation of states" in the region, including Rhodesia, that would be linked economically and militarily against outside pressures.

The proposed grouping, including three black states that are economically dependent on South Africa, would be aided against insurgencies of the kind now crippling Rhodesia by South African military power.

Mr. Botha's remarks, in an interview and in a speech to Parliament, were seen as a warning to the West that South Africa has exhausted its patience in negotiations for internationally acceptable transitions to black rule in Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia).

The remarks were coupled with moves to establish a South African-backed interim government in South-West Africa, a territory long ruled by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations.

Previously, South Africa has used similar warnings to force concessions from Western governments acting as intermediaries in the Rhodesia and South-West Africa conflicts.

But South African officials claim

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Talks Held in Washington

U.S. Offers Reassurances To Ease Saudi Fears of Rift

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, April 27 (WP) — The White House has offered fresh assurances of support to Saudi Arabia's royal family to dispel Saudi fears of a rift with Washington, U.S. and Saudi sources report.

The reassurances were conveyed by White House aides last week to Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, son of Saudi Arabia's defense minister and one of the family's most experienced students of U.S. politics. Prince Bandar came to Washington to meet U.S. officials after the Saudis became upset over what they saw as possible signals of U.S. displeasure with their policies.

Despite appeals from the Carter administration, the Saudis are opposing the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Saudi Arabia this week joined other Arab countries in breaking diplomatic relations with Egypt.

Among the things triggering Saudi concern, according to U.S. and Saudi sources, were an article in The Washington Post about recent U.S. intelligence reports that question Saudi political stability and a Senate staff study that downgrades Saudi Arabia's oil production ability and thus its long-term strategic value to the United States.

In meetings that included a session with David Aaron, President Carter's deputy assistant for national security, Prince Bandar was assured that the administration's support for Saudi Arabia was not wavering, and that the White House was not trying to send signals via the press or the Senate, according to the sources.

The fact that the Saudis sought the meetings at all indicated the frayed lines of communication that have developed in recent months between Riyadh and Washington, a Saudi source said.

Confusion about high-level visits has helped spark some of the problems. The Saudis were upset in the fall by what they saw as demands for oil production increases relayed by Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps during a visit. This spring, a visit by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown failed to produce agreement on a joint military commission or a regional security role for the United States proposed by Mr. Brown.

Visit Canceled

The most serious incident was the cancellation of a scheduled visit to Washington by Crown Prince Fahd. The Saudis indicated that the visit — which would have brought Prince Fahd to Washington at about the time of a renewed effort by Mr. Carter to get Egypt and Israel to sign the peace treaty — was canceled for political reasons. The White House, however, insisted Prince Fahd was ill.

This public assertion deeply distressed the Saudi royal family, which dislikes attention being drawn to the health problems of the heir to the throne of King Khalid, who underwent open-heart surgery in the United States last year. But a trip by Prince Fahd this month to Spain has been officially described as being for health reasons.

Officials from both governments say they now believe that efforts to improve communications are having some effect. The Saudis have named a career diplomat, Abdel Aziz al Hegelan, as their new ambassador here, a move that pleases State Department experts. The Saudis have also invited a small group of prominent U.S. educators, journalists and business figures to tour Saudi Arabia next week.

Former Ally Replaces U.S. as Foe

China War Turns Back Clock in Hanoi

Correspondent Peter Arnett visited Hanoi in 1972 and 1977, and has returned for a third visit. In this dispatch, he compares the Vietnamese capital with earlier visits.

By Peter Arnett

HANOI, April 27 (AP) — The clock has been turned back seven years in the Vietnamese capital to a time of war. But this time the enemy is not the United States. The new enemy is China, Vietnam's longtime ally, which is now labeled an aggressor in newspapers and street posters.

The curbside air-raid shelters, filled up when the Saigon regime collapsed in 1975, have been redug and are ready for use.

To make the point clear to the populace, two wall-sized posters have been painted side by side in a Hanoi street. One shows a U.S. pilot with bowed head, walking at the point of a gun held by a young Vietnamese woman. It is labeled 1972. The poster shows a Chinese soldier with a peaked cap similarly threatened by a woman. It is labeled 1979.

Beside both posters are dozens of pictures, taken in the respective years, of war damage and of dead and wounded.

China's monthlong invasion of Vietnam earlier this year has brought other parallels to the days when U.S. planes bombed the outskirts of Hanoi and when U.S. troops fought Hanoi's in the south.

Training in the Park

In beautiful Reunification Park, which in 1977 was taken over by strollers and lovers, groups of young boys and girls today practice weapons-maintenance and military drills. An official guide explained to visiting reporters: "We are training everywhere, in the parks and in fields, to be prepared against the Chinese." Similar drills were held in 1972, aimed at preparedness against U.S. forces.

A large wall map near the main post office is emblazoned with large red stars and shows scenes of Vietnamese victories against the Chinese in border fighting. A similar poster was on a nearby wall in 1972; it showed victories against U.S. and Saigon forces in South Vietnam.

A large poster of purposeful workers is captioned "Defeat the Chinese aggressors at the front and also by improving production." It is a repeat of a similar one of seven years ago.

There are differences from the dangerous days of 1972. One official explained that while the air-raid shelters had been redug, people were not too fearful because "we know the Chinese air force is nothing like the power of the Americans."

The war with China apparently caused considerable damage on the northern border but did not spread far, and the cease-fire has decreased tension much more than any similar cease-fire attempt during the war in the south.

Hanoi's streets are less crowded with trucks loaded with military gear than in 1972. Small patrols of soldiers with packs and rifles move around the city, but, as in 1977, lovers hold hands in many municipal parks.

At a restaurant, young people giggled as they drank beer and ate a local fried shrimp delicacy. Westerners seemed welcome in the city, and passersby spoke hopefully of establishing diplomatic relations with the United States.

What has not changed is the drabness of Hanoi life, evident in the people's colorless clothes and in the scarcity of goods in stores.

A four-story-high picture of Ho Chi Minh overlooking the official government guest house seemed to have faded in the blistering sun of Vietnamese summers, and few new buildings had been constructed.

But Hanoi is fortunate in its multitude of lakes, and they sparkled while youngsters and old people paddled in shallow waters or rowed boats.

U.S. Frees 2 Soviet Spies For Ginsburg, 4 Others

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 27 — The United States released two convicted Soviet spies today in exchange for five imprisoned dissidents, including Alexander Ginsburg, the White House announced.

President Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, announced the exchange, which he said was the product of secret negotiations that began last fall.

So secret was the bargaining, Mr. Powell said, that the five dissidents already were in the United States and the convicted Soviet spies were on their way to Moscow.

They arrived in New York today aboard a commercial Soviet flight and were said to be staying in New York.

The two men released by the United States, Valdik Enger and Rudolf Chernyayev, were convicted last October in U.S. District Court in Newark, N.J., of trying to purchase documents on U.S. anti-submarine warfare. They were sentenced to 50 years in prison.

Mr. Carter, who has been involved in the exchange negotiations, signed an executive clemency order freeing the two spies. They were reported by the White House to be preparing to leave New York for Moscow on the same plane that brought the Soviet dissidents to the United States.

Mr. Powell said that the immediate families of the five released dissidents will join them shortly under the exchange agreement.

In addition to Mr. Ginsburg, the members of the group were identified as:

- Mark Dymshits, who had been serving a 15-year sentence at hard labor after he was convicted of plotting the hijacking of a Soviet airplane.
- Eduard Kuznetsov, who was arrested with Mr. Dymshits in the alleged hijacking plot and was serving a similar sentence.
- Valentyn Moroz, a leading Ukrainian dissident held in Soviet prisons on various charges since August, 1965.
- Georgi Vins, a Ukrainian Baptist leader sentenced to a labor camp and exile for 10 years on charges of "defaming the Soviet state."

'Hired Guns' Were Backbone of Amin's Army

Nubians Leave Trail of Death in Uganda

By David Lamb

BOMBO, Uganda, April 27 — For eight years Bombo was the stronghold of the Nubians, the hired guns who enforced Idi Amin's rule of terror, and when they finally left last week, they did not go quietly.

A group of Nubians boarded a civilian bus headed for Kampala, 20 miles south of here, and after calmly surveying the passengers, opened fire with machine guns, missionaries said. None of the passengers survived.

Other Nubians last week rounded up a truckload of men whom they accused of collaborating with the invading Tanzanians and drove them to the hilltop headquarters of the Malire Mechanized Regiment where, a source said, they probably were slaughtered.

Ugandan peasants — perhaps 50 in all, villagers said — were found shot to death or with slit throats as the Nubians fled Bombo. St. Teresa's Roman Catholic mission was attacked by a jeepload of Nubians while 50 students hid in the nearby forest.

"One Nubian found me in the grass," said the headmaster, Kibumka Peregrine, "and put a grenade in my mouth and said, 'Eat this.' Look, you can see where he chipped my tooth."

Screams in the Night

But whatever horrors the people of Bombo endured in the final hours of their nightmare were only in keeping with what they had lived with for eight years. Death, torture and screams in the night had become a part of life.

"It is almost impossible to explain to an outsider the horrors we have known," said Bombo's doctor, Just Lwanga, 41. "I have had to treat people who were flogged at the barracks until their skin literally fell off."

In 1977, the doctor and numerous others said, every soldier of the Acholi and Langi tribes in the Malire barracks was systematically executed. Villagers recall seeing four truckloads of bodies the next day leaving the military compound.

Late in the last century, Nubians joined the British Army moving south through Sudan. After mutinying against their colonial officers, they settled in southern Sudan, Zaire and Uganda. By all accounts, they enjoyed and were good at killing and Marshal Amin made them the backbone of his army.

"These are backward people from a minority group," said the Rev. Joseph Gizamba, who runs the Catholic parish here. "They kill with absolutely no emotion and they do not care whom they kill. This is only way they could maintain power — by exerting their authority."

No White Faces

The people came to fear the Nubians so much that for years almost no one ventured onto the streets here at night, villagers said. Tourists passed through Bombo quickly and at their own risk. Many of the civilians had not seen a white face in Bombo in four or five years.

When four Western journalists drove up the dirt road to St. Teresa's mission, villagers dashed into the dark security of their huts. Then they reappeared cautiously, looked again and broke into wild cheers, waving and dancing for joy. For many, it was the first confirmation that the Amin regime had fallen.

"I thought maybe you were Libyans at first," the Rev. Emanuel Mbogo said. "You know, we were attacked at this mission three times in 10 days. What this man Amin has done to us is terrible. If he is still alive and in Uganda, then God is keeping him to punish him."

The bloodletting at Bombo was not the worst carried out by the fleeing remnants of Marshal Amin's army and secret police. Many thousands of civilians have died in unprovoked attacks in widely scattered areas of Uganda

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

United Press International

A bullet-riddled torso is all that remains of a statue of Idi Amin in Entebbe, Uganda. Tanzanian troops inflicted the damage.

South Africa Claims 22 Guerrillas Killed

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, April 27 (UPI) — Troops operating along the northern border with Angola have killed 22 guerrillas in the last two days, a military spokesman said today.

He said that the guerrillas had been killed in several actions in which a large number of weapons were seized. He said that there were no casualties among South African soldiers.

Moynihan: Mrs. Gandhi Got CIA Funds

WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT) — Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., reiterated yesterday that former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi accepted CIA funds for the Congress Party shortly before she began to accuse the agency of interfering in Indian affairs.

Sen. Moynihan, who spoke at a news conference, termed Mrs. Gandhi's repeated accusations about CIA involvement in India as "false, self-serving fantasy."

Sen. Moynihan, who was ambassador to India in 1973 and 1974, said that he called the news conference at the behest of the visiting Indian foreign minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who conferred Wednesday with the senator about the allegations in his recent book, "A Dangerous Place."

In the book, which was published last year, Sen. Moynihan said that in 1974 he had asked U.S. Embassy officials in New Delhi to investigate Mrs. Gandhi's repeated allegations about the danger of CIA subversion of India.

There were two cases of direct CIA involvement in India, Sen. Moynihan said. On both occasions, the money had been provided in the face of prospective Communist victories in state elections in Kerala and West Bengal.

"Both times, the money was given to the Congress Party, which had asked for it," wrote Sen. Moynihan. "Once it was given to Mrs. Gandhi herself, who was then a party official."

He said yesterday that the money probably was given in the late 1950s or early 1960s.

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'A Strategy of Peace'

President Carter addressed U.S. newspaper publishers on the subject of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with considerable effectiveness. He stated the arguments for SALT-2 clearly and well. And he fitted the treaty into (quoting President Kennedy) "a strategy for peace."

It is by no means certain that Mr. Carter's speech will secure success for SALT-2 in the Senate. Opposition to the Soviet Union has revived in the United States on a variety of fronts, for a variety of reasons. In this atmosphere, the fact of balancing nuclear weapons is a very delicate and puzzling operation. The fact of ascertaining that the balance is maintained is subject to many interpretations and it gives the opposition to SALT-2 many arguments. Even the experts can dispute over the potentials of scientific warfare and scientific intelligence operations.

So Mr. Carter's flat assertions that SALT-2 will be fair to both sides and can be successfully monitored despite the loss of Iran will doubtless be flatly contradicted by such opponents of the treaty as Messrs. Connally and Reagan, supported by assorted technical experts.

In consequence, SALT-2 will represent, to many Americans, a risk. And, in fact, like all efforts to control armaments, it will be a risk. The question is whether this effort is worth the risk.

As Mr. Carter admitted, the Soviet Union has been spending huge sums on armaments, *much more, proportionately, than the United States.* Why? If there is a common acceptance by Moscow and Washington that nuclear war would mean mutual suicide, why speed up the arms race that could precipitate such a catastrophe? Why undertake adventures in Africa, meddle in Central Asia, send ships to the Indian Ocean?

There are Americans who want Mr.Carter to "link" these events to the SALT talks, and whether he does so or not (and he says he will not) Soviet policy generally does have an effect, adverse in these cases, on U.S. opinion. But Mr. Carter also points out that hostility in the United States to arms control can have an adverse effect on Soviet policy.

There has been reason for disappointment in detente. The tensions between the great powers remain, and in some areas have increased. But it must be considered that some of these are less the result of superpower competition than of trends among peoples generally, of revivals of nationalism in allied areas, of new kinds of ideological, ethnic and religious emotion. And since agreement on some kinds of nuclear control remain a possibility, it cannot be given up lightly. It remains a major area in which talking, rather than shooting, can foster hopes for real peace.

The Shah's Ships

Four destroyers of very advanced design are currently under construction, in a Mississippi shipyard, for the shah of Iran. But the shah won't be needing them. He's gone out of the arms business, and his successors have canceled the order. What happens to the ships? They are about half-completed; the first two of them are scheduled to be launched later this year. The Department of Defense says that the U.S. Navy needs them. This suggestion is currently drawing a chorus of boos and hisses from people in Congress, who retort that the U.S. taxpayer has no obligation to bail out the shah.

Unfortunately, it's not quite as simple as that. Foreign governments are not permitted to buy directly from U.S. arms manufacturers. The shah ordered the ships from the U.S. government, which in turn signed a contract with Litton Industries to build them. Litton is working for the U.S. Navy. The Iranian government's past deposits in its arms fund here are large enough to cover the work already done on the ships. There would be no financial loss to Litton or to the Navy if work were suddenly stopped. But what does one do with four half-finished destroyers? They are too large to plant philodendron in.

If the United States stopped construction and charged all the costs so far — something over half a billion dollars — to Iran, it would certainly sour relations with the new revolutionary government. It needs the money — just as, conversely, the United States needs Iranian oil. But there's another consideration. The Iranians would have a right to seek an alternate buyer for the ships. When the Iranians canceled their order for fighter planes, an alternate buyer was easy to find. Israel was standing in line right behind Iran, and when Iran dropped out the result was only to make it possible to fill the Israeli order sooner. But finding a customer for the ships is harder.

All of the world's naval powers have more than enough capacity to build whatever ships they need, and it is a political impossibility for any of them to buy foreign hulls. Any buyer would have to be a government that does not now have a substantial navy. But these destroyers are dangerous weapons, and countries that do not have advanced warships now under no circumstances should be encouraged to acquire them.

These destroyers were the extreme example of all that was wrong with the uncontrolled and uncontrollable sales of U.S. arms to Iran. The Iranians did not begin to have the depth of technical capacities to man them. The U.S. government was supposed to *train the crews, but that part of the bargain* was lagging badly. These ships in the shah's hands would have been a genuine menace.

The ships are going to be completed, and the only place for them is in the U.S. Navy. Two of them can be substituted for similar ships already on the Navy's future program. To keep them under the U.S. flag will cost $1.3 billion over the next couple of years. That's a lot of money, but it's not a bad price for getting out of the Iranian arms deal. You could say that the money is going, not for arms, but rather for arms control.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Dear Ivan . . .'

Or should it be "Dear Ming Toy"? We are only trying to think through the possibilities raised by the Postal Service's assistant general counsel, Charles R. Braun, in a statement the other day. Arguing for a reimposition of the Postal Service's authority to monitor people's mail — anyone's mail — for reasons of vaguely stated "national security," lawyer Braun came up with a truly inventive justification. "If there was no national security mail cover program," he explained, "the FBI might be inhibited in finding out if a nation was planning war against us."

Well, now. You probably hadn't thought of that one. The reason you hadn't, of course, could well be that during all these years in which mail covers for "national security" reasons went unchallenged, they didn't seem to alert anybody to the big troubles — to the painful episodes in which the United States or people and countries of interest to the United States were deeply involved. There was the Soviet introduction of missiles into Cuba and there was the overnight putting up of the Berlin Wall and there was the Yom Kippur War and there was the Soviet march on Prague and there was the Tet offensive and — importantly — during all of this there were also nation security mail covers.

We will not press the obvious argument that the intelligence agencies may have been so bemused by things like relying on local mail covers that they missed the meaning of troop mobilizations and comparable stirrings elsewhere. The point is merely that this dangerous, hit-or-miss practice was rightly curtailed by U.S. District Court Judge Lawrence Whipple, who declared that the phrase "national security" was simply too "ambiguous and broad" a justification for such surveillance. If you have any doubts about the wisdom of Judge Whipple's ruling, you need only consider the case that triggered it: A schoolgirl in New Jersey had written to the Socialist Worker's Party in 1973 for some information for high school project. Her action brought an FBI agent to her school.

The Postal Service has responded to adversity by trying to overturn Judge Whipple's ruling — but not in court. It has said, in the Federal Register, that it intends to continue authorizing this kind of cover. It has redefined its mission as protecting the country against "actual or potential threats to its security," that bring us back to "Dear Ivan" — and the rest: "How about starting a war with the United States? It's worth thinking about, don't you agree? Anyhow, let me know your reaction. Best to the little woman. . . ."

Undoubtedly (and happily) this effort to reverse the aspect of the Braun fantasy that we hate to give up is this: the substantial comfort — even the overwhelming sense of national security — that would flow from believing that enemies of the United States planning a war against us were reduced to relying for their communications on the U. S. Postal Service.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 28, 1904

KARLSRUHE, Germany — Emperor William made a speech of considerable interest upon his arrival here today. He said, in part: ". . . The German nation has a great task before it. The events which are now stirring the whole world should make us lay aside internal hatreds and *the strife of parties, and lead us to forget our* mutual dissensions. I hope that the events of which we are witnesses will keep the nation on the alert, and fortify its courage. I hope that we will find ourselves united in case it should be necessary for us to intervene in the world's politics."

Fifty Years Ago

April 28, 1929

CHICAGO — Presidency of the University of Chicago, considered one of the outstanding universities in the United States, is the honor which will fall on July 1 upon the shoulders of Robert Maynard Hutchins, dean of the Yale Law School, and only 30 years old. Out of college only since 1921 himself, Mr. Hutchins is the youngest man ever to head a major university in the United States, and his selection is in keeping with the progressive policy at Chicago. Mr. Hutchins was an ambulance driver during the war, being decorated by Italy for bravery under fire.

Last Days of Eurocommunism?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The end of Eurocommunism is in sight. Eurocommunism was always rather less promising than its publicists, friendly or otherwise, make it out to be. Its eventual failure also was logical, a consequence of its inherent political contradiction. But Eurocommunism nonetheless has been an important phenomenon. Its true significance has been as testament to the decay of Communism in Western Europe — and a threat to Soviet authority in Eastern Europe.

The idea was of a Communism which accepted the parlimentary system and renounced revolution. *Among the Italian Communists,* where the thing originated, there had been troubled self-examination, some questioning of the Leninist inheritance, and a good deal of internal debate during the months which led up to the party's bid for an "historic compromise" — a coalition in power with the Christian Democrats. During that period the Communists were also winning a large and fairly heterodox popular following, making them very close electoral rivals of the Christian Democrats. But their subsequent experiment in support for a Christian Democratic government has not proved a success for them. They had no positive power in the government, but were blamed for its failures. They lost votes in the latest regional and local election. They came under attack from their own left, and their support in the trade unions was weakened. And thus, at their congress at the beginning of April, the Italian Communists again took up the old, hard, pre-Eurocommunist line — intolerant, aggressive, pro-Soviet.

Turbulence

The Spanish and French Communist parties meanwhile liberalized by fiat: their leaders dictated that the aim of dictatorship of the proletariat no longer was correct doctrine for parties which wished to win elections. Yet even, the French party, which has a notorious history of Stalinist-style orthodoxy, experienced internal turbulence. *Troublesome questions* were posed by the party's militants and its intellectuals — especially after the left was defeated in last year's French parliamentary elections. But now there has been a crackdown. Dissenters find no Communist paper or magazine to publish them. The main target of Communist attack these days is the Socialst Party — once their electoral allies in a Union of the Left.

Some opponents of the Communists maintain that all of this has been no more than a cynical trick by the Communist leaders. And it certainly is true that in Italy, Spain, and France the Communists thought — with more or less realism — that they had a chance for a share in government. Three years ago, when the French party renounced the idea of dictatorship of the proletariat, its coalition with the Socialists seemed to have a serious chance of victory in a national election. Spain was preparing for its first democratic elections since the Franco era. All three Latin Communist parties obviously believed that they could attract moderate votes by committing themselves to the parliamentary process and renouncing revolutionary action.

Justification

But neither the Communist leaders nor their critics fully understood that a move towards liberalism would fatefully weaken the Communist Parties. This was so for a fundamental reason. For a Communist Party to give up the Leninist principles of authoritarian leadership — leadership by a vanguard — and revolutionary seizure of power, is to give up what is unique in Communism. A Communist Party justifies itself by an interpretation of history which says that the capitalist bourgeoisie will cling to power at all costs and only revolution can oust them. Without that, it risks becoming indistinguishable from a Socialist Party. The old and vital difference between Socialists and Communists is exactly this: the one accepts parliamentary politics and gradualist change, the other insists on the historical inevitability of revolutionary action.

The significance of Eurocommunism, then, has really been its implied admission, on the part of the Communists, that revolution no longer is plausible in Western Europe, or perhaps no longer even a valid aim, and thus that the Socialists, *all along, have been right.* But in that case, why a Communist Party?

There is a second key point. It was not pure opportunism that led the Communists into Eurocommunism. There were seious internal forces for change. These pressures arose from the fact that the Communist Parties of Western Europe, as they have existed for 50 years, are politically and socially obsolescent. They are on the way out and their members sense this. The social and economic evolution of West European society, especially since World War II, had undermined the old role of these parties as vehicles of working class action.

Communism used to have a vital base in the class divisions of European society. Workers who believed themselves excluded from the mainstream of society, exploited or feared by their fellows, could find a promise of change — and revenge — in the Communist Party. But today the West European working class is in deep social evolution. It enjoys unprecedented prosperity — world recession notwithstanding. Also, common labor, the most poorly paid and dirtiest jobs, have been taken over by immigrant workers from North Africa, Africa, the Balkans. The immigrants do *not vote and they are disliked by* the native workers — Communists included. Class solidarity tends to be conspicuous by its absence. Even Communist workers, in the advanced countries of Western Europe, have become a privileged class.

West European Communism used to have valid roots in a divided society, and it used to make a credible claim that it could change the way people lived. It also used to claim to stand for the future — allegedly already on its way to happening in the Soviet Union. Today the notion of the Soviet Union as a model of justice or progress is a bad joke. And today the political logic of West European Communism itself is in question. It is possible now to see that Communism in Western Europe was a movement of a special time and special circumstances, of the political and social crisis of the period between World War I and the 1950s. Today it is an anachronism.

Eurocommunism has been an attempt, which failed, to recapture relevance, and thus to survive.

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Guide for Spanish Labyrinth

By Stephen Klaidman

PARIS — The political evolution of Spain since the death of Franco in November, 1975, is less than a miracle but surely more than most Spaniards had reason to expect.

Thirty-six years of dictatorship preceded by the chaotic Second Republic of 1931 to 1936 was not exactly a fertile breeding ground for stable democracy. The standard prediction for post-Franco Spain was political impasse between left and right made intractable by terrorism and sharply rising unemployment followed by an army crackdown and the inevitable return to dictatorship.

That such a scenario was not followed is a tribute to all Spaniards, but perhaps most of all to four men — King Juan Carlos, formerly regarded as an intellectual infant and Franco puppet by all but a handful of observers; Adolfo Suarez, a product of the Franco bureaucratic machinery; Felipe Gonzales, a young Socialist lawyer with no experience in government, and Santiago Carrillo, a tough, clever Communist, once reviled for some of his dubious exploits during the bitter spanish Civil War of 1936 to 1939.

Democracy

These four unlikely negotiating partners put together a consensus known as the Moncloa pacts, which resulted in labor peace and a remarkably orderly transition to constitutional democracy.

Enrique Tierno Galvan, a Socialist professor and one of the most outspoken critics of the Franco regime during the dictator's lifetime, is now mayor of Madrid. A Communist is mayor of Cordoba. Nationalists are not only legitimate, but dominant in the Basque country. There has been no Portuguese-style political fragmentation nor any French-style open warfare between the partners of the left.

The center controls the national government, the left has the city halls, a civilian defense minister has just been named, the government has come out strongly in favor of joining NATO, inflation is dropping and unemployment is rising somewhat less sharply than had been expected.

It sounds too good to be true, of course, because it is only the credit side of the ledger.

Consensus Is Over

On the debit side: The consensus is over, terrorism for all intents and purposes is unstoppable, both inflation and unemployment are still too high, the army is still burdened with a general staff almost all of whom are old enough to have seen action in the Civil War and the Socialists are weaker than they appear, in threatening an Italianization of Spanish politics.

To take the last item first, there is concern at high levels in the Spanish government that the results of the recent municipal elections in which the left won all the major city halls, greatly exagerrates the strength of the party.

This concern results partly from a fear that a substantial weakening of the Socialists would cause a sharp polarization in Spanish politics at the expense of the center.

Since the municipal vote is not reflected on the national level it is being regarded as no more than a protest where it does least harm.

Funding

Perhaps more importantly, though, the Socialists do not have access to the major institutions that still play a key role in Spanish politics and society, the banks, the church and the army.

They are dependent on Socialists abroad for their funding, especially in West Germany. The party received a blow recently when the Socialist Party of Gonzalez's close personal friend President Carlos Andres Perez was defeated in Venezuela.

They are perceived by a large percentage of the electorate as less likely to be able to deal effectively with terrorism or to control the army and the para-military Civil Guard.

And because the Socialists have aligned themselves with godless *Communism and oppose Catholic* doctrine on such social issues as abortion they are anathema to the still relatively conservative leaders of the Spanish Church.

As outrageous as it may seem, one high-ranking, eminently reliable Spanish official has even suggested that the governing Union of the Democratic Center made less than an all-out effort in the municipal elections to assure that the Socialists did well enough to avoid serious internal difficulties in the party.

Entrenched?

The Socialist Party's union, its link to the masses, is also relatively weak, especially when compared to the well-organized Communist Workers Commissions, which have a long history of clandestine organization in Spanish factories from Bilbao to Cadiz.

Analysts within the Madrid diplomatic community and within the Spanish government itself have raised the specter of Suarez's center party becoming entrenched, much like the Christian Democrats in Italy, and perhaps ultimately becoming dependent on the Communists to run the country. There is a strong feeling in Spanish political circles that the center is in power for at least the next eight years despite the fact that Mr. Suarez's party won only 36 percent of the votes in the recent national elections.

Although the center has a fairly firm hold on the reins of the government for the moment, there is every indication that it will face serious problems in trying to implement its major programs.

For example, the government must negotiate key agreements with both industry and labor that will keep inflation manageable and permit continued economic growth. This is likely to involve a slowdown in fiscal reforms and increased unemployment, neither of which will please the combined forces of the left.

The unemployment rate was 7 percent last year and will probably reach 8.5 percent this year. Add to that about 1 million Spaniards abroad out of a work force of about 15 million and the real magnitude of the unemployment problem emerges.

Foreign Policy

In the foreign policy area, the government will launch a major campaign for NATO membership, which will please the army, but once again, not the left, which could muster the votes to defeat such a move in the Cortes, the Spanish parliament.

Since the transition to democracy is now completed, the Moncloa pacts would seem no longer to pertain. It is difficult to predict, therefore, what the results might be if unemployment continues to rise, the government fails to contain terrorism and on top of that suffers a major foreign policy defeat.

On the other hand, Mr. Suarez has become something of a symbol of stability and his government has cut inflation in half in the last two years. The most recent projections for 1979 put the rate at about 13 percent, which is very close to the tolerable range.

Perhaps the answer lies in the observation of one shrewd Spaniard, who is familiar with U.S. politics: "Now that the consensus is over," he said, "we have to learn logrolling."

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Revival of Classics

If Only the Shah Had Read Aeschylus

By Frederic Raphael

BELVES, France — Not so long ago, when the Technological Revolution was supposedly white hot, what was more dead than the dead languages? *Latin and Greek* attracted few pupils; universities were top-heavy with over-endowed professors. Those of us who had studied the classics were the very instances of obsolescence. (Even now we know little about silicone chips and not much more about the Second Law of Thermodynamics.)

Somehow, in the sixties, it was all our fault that the West — and Britain, in particular — was declining. The vanities of the classical education have cost the British their empire. No one remarked that they had contrived to produce the most brilliant scientific innovators — there were, after all, penicillin and the jet engine and nuclear fission — without any of them coming up with a formula for guaranteeing world hegemony.

Since the abrupt discovery in 1973 that perpetual economic expansion is no more feasible than perpetual motion, a remarkable reaction has taken place: The ancient world has recaptured its charm.

Eliot's Chestnut

A dated modernist once said to T.S. Eliot that the poets of the past were no longer worth reading, since we knew so much more than they did. "Yes," was Eliot's famous retort, "and they are what we know." The ancient world is, in not a few cases, what we do *not* know, but otherwise Eliot's chestnut retains its pith.

The revival interest has solid proof in, among other things, the fact that the British Broadcasting Corp. has just completed a new production of the "Oresteia" of Aeschylus, from a new translation. The National Theater is mounting a rival production, also from a new translation, and the Royal Shakespeare Company promises a season of Greek plays on the theme of "Iphigeneia."

The classics have suddenly become too exciting to be left to the scholars. I believe that the caesura, so to speak, in obligatory classical studies has been no bad thing. Until the early 1950s, they were steeped in the tradition of those clergyman-pedants who had always had a stranglehold on the vitality of ancient texts. Classicists were often determined to prove that the ancient world had been the cradle of Christianity; theology dominated philosophy. Translators were inhibited by the possible effect of the words on choir boys and other notorious innocents. The lordly distinction made by both Greek and Roman between themselves and the "barbarians" was, in addition, a convenient justification for imperialism. The vanity of Vietnam (as of the British Empire) was born in the self-righteous, not to say Christian, delusion that other people would really much prefer to be like us.

More Exciting

The failure of the Gospel of the West has, I think, contributed considerably to the renascence of classical studies. The ancient world is *more exciting and* — appropriant, I'm afraid — more relevant than it has been for 30 years. Christianity is now folklore. We exploit our technology, but for all practical purposes our religion is no longer something we hope to impose on others. Universality is not a serious expectation perhaps not even for Marxists, who see their church fractured by nationalisms and revisions.

Science, the other great secular faith of our time, is plainly unable *to deliver heaven on earth.* The fate of the shah of Iran, the last great king, is dramatic evidence that mere modernization — applied science — cannot create a reliable basis mature for society.

The shallowness of "scientific" salvation is well illustrated by Stephen Spielberg's film "Close Encounters of the Third Kind." Its success stems from the offer it appears to make of an afterlife without ethical condition: Never mind your sins, you can go on to the next world if you can just be in the right place at the right time, and you can stand very bright lights. The future, so far as I could divine, has only two manifest qualities: It has fine nipples and it promises to be first too long.

Christian Dream

The Christian dream of a city of God has lost all serious content, it is a myth among myths. The idea that the world has a purpose, that there is something behind or above it, may still enable preachers to guide the foolish, but it no longer provides a valuable model. Pascal might still bet on God, if he chooses, but we know that his money goes to the mob.

It is a curious thing that the fall of the shah could more easily have been predicted by reading an ancient dramatist than by monitoring the reports on the State Department's Iran desk. Aeschylus would not in the least have been surprised. *The modern mania for explanation* for deep-lying causes, for solutions has blinded us to what is manifest. This is not to say that study of the ancient world will make faultless soothsayers out of all of us. We cannot return (one Julian the Apostate will certainly be enough) as we would not wish to — you can be operated on by Galen or Hippocrates, but I shall not — but the collapse of cosmic systems — science, ideology, religion — leaves us with a new repect for the mythological complexity, the psychologic acuity and the particularist richness of those whom Eliot's brash interlocutor thought to sweep away.

Dustbins of History

It is in the dustbins of history that we are rediscovering a nourishing diet. The philosophy of mass murder and massive retaliation is essentially *scientific*; its justification is equally in geopolitical metaphysics. Can the ambiguities and perversities and contradictions of *myth provide us with an appropri*ate paradigm for the recreation of a polymorphic world? The least one can say is that had the shah read Aeschylus's "The Persians," he might have had the wit to save his throne.

Frederic Raphael, a British writer, is author of "The Glittering Prize" among other novels. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

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Based on Firm's Data

U.S. Files Say Boeing Paid Millions to Get Contracts

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP-UPI) — Documents from U.S. government files contend that in the early 1970s, the Boeing Co. paid bribes — including one of $3.5 million — to officials of foreign countries to win sales contracts valued at more than $100 million.

The documents consist of two draft complaints prepared by the Federal Trade Commission. The complaints are based on information subpoenaed from Boeing. They were not filed in court because the company agreed to a far-reaching consent order last year that prohibits payoffs to anyone abroad, not just to foreign government officials.

Specifically, the FTC papers allege that Boeing paid the following bribes from 1971 to 1975:

● A payment of $3.5 million to officers of Korean Air Lines in the sale of two 747s and a 707. "The payments were made by Boeing Co. through a Japanese consulting firm," say the draft complaint. In Seoul, a KAL spokesman denied the allegations, adding that for some time there has been no third-party involvement when the firm buys from foreign plane manufacturers.

● A payment of $695,000 to an official adviser to the Aviation Ministry of Egypt to "procure" the purchase of six 707s by government-owned Egyptair.

● At least $300,000 to the chairman of the government-owned Kuwait Airways Corp. "The payment, at the direction of a Boeing U.S. officer, was made through a fictious Swiss consulting firm," the complaints state.

● At least $95,000 to the chairman of Royal Air Nepal, following that airline's purchase of a 727. The payment was made by Boeing U.S. through the use of a fictitious assignment of a consulting fee," the FTC drafts assert.

The FTC added that "in addition to the above-described incidents, Boeing Co., between 1968 and 1975, in connection with certain export sales of aircraft in Japan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, paid bribes to government officials and officers of private corporations to secure the sale of its aircraft."

In Seattle, a spokesman again emphasized that Boeing had not acted illegally. "We have always refused to concede that that name — bribery — could be associated with any of our activities," he said.

All the payments mentioned in the FTC draft complaints are said to have occurred before the enactment of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which subjects businesses to criminal prosecution if convicted of authorizing, or having knowledge of, payments to foreign government officials.

Task Force

Nevertheless, a Justice Department task force is investigating Boeing's payments to determine, among other things, whether the company should be prosecuted for filing false statements with the Export-Import Bank, which loaned Korean Air Lines $42.8 million to buy the Boeing jets. In seeking approval for that loan, Boeing filed sworn certificates affirming that it had not agreed to pay fees or commissions to anyone except regular sales agents.

The department recently won authorization from the Swiss Supreme Court to examine bank records that might trace the recipients of a $3.6-million commission paid by Boeing to promote a $120-million sale to Middle East Airlines, a privately owned carrier based in Lebanon. The Export-Import Bank helped finance that order, following assurances from Boeing that payoffs were not involved.

The FTC jumped into the controversy on the theory that improper payments violated antitrust laws by illegally blocking competitors from equal access to foreign markets.

The FTC prepared the draft complaints against Boeing on the basis of documents and depositions supplied last year by the Securities and Exchange Commission, ending a long investigation of Boeing's marketing practices. Boeing disclosed certain sales practices at the time, and contended that all the payments it had made were legal.

Most details of the company's overseas payments are covered by a judicial protective order that the company obtained with help from the State Department, which said that to disclose the identity of Boeing's overseas agents "could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the foreign relations of the U.S."

United Press International

MOVING HIGHER — Farmers in Oslo, Minn., move their livestock and equipment to high ground as floodwaters from the Red River continue to rise. Flooding has destroyed thousands of acres of farm property. In Manitoba, thousands of residents of the Red River Valley reluctantly evacuated their homes as flooding increased there.

FAA Assailed Over Rules On Planes' Toxic Materials

By Ellen Hume

WASHINGTON, April 27 — Increasing numbers of airplane crash victims are dying because of post-crash fires and accompanying toxic smoke, yet the Federal Aviation Administration has withdrawn many of its rules requiring less toxic and flammable cabin materials, according to testimony before a House subcommittee.

The FAA has documented evidence, gathered over 17 years, that victims have survived air crashes only to die from toxic fumes produced by burning urethane, wool and other materials used in the cabin, FAA officials testified Wednesday and yesterday before the House Public Works and Transportation oversight subcommittee.

Fires occur in about one-fifth of all airliner accidents, and from 1965 to 1974, 16 percent of the persons killed in accidents involving fires "died solely because of the effects of fire or smoke," Elwood Driver, vice chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, testified.

Proposed new toxicity and flammability standards were withdrawn by the FAA last August in favor of establishing a new government-industry committee to study the problem, Mr. Driver said. That committee will meet for the first time next month.

"I fail to understand after 20 years why they would withdraw those rules and establish another committee," Rep. Arlan Strangeland, R-Minn., said. "We're talking about peoples' lives."

I think it's a very sorry record of performance," Rep. Elliott Levitas, D-Ga., added.

Rep. Norman Mineta, D-Calif., noted that a new generation of airliner designs was being prepared for development in the 1980s with no regulations requiring fire-safe materials in aircraft cabins. He called the lack of action a serious indictment of the FAA.

Mr. Driver said that his safety agency can only make recommendations to the FAA. "We have no big stick. We regulate by raised eyebrows," he said.

FAA Administrator Langhorne Bond conceded that the FAA's performance over the years in addressing the toxicity problem had been disappointing and ineffective.

"I am well aware of the sense of frustration that this subcommittee feels about our inability to get a handle on this problem," he said. "I share that frustration. Solutions have been too long in coming."

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Bulgaria Envoy Ousted by Swiss

BERN, April 27 (Reuters) — Switzerland has expelled a Bulgarian diplomat for economic espionage after he allegedly obtained secret electronics equipment, authorities said today.

The Department of Justice and Police said that First Secretary Jakimov Ivanov had acquired secret electronics parts under false pretenses and exported them in violation of an embargo on such activities. Mr. Ivanov, who had been based in Bern since last September, has left the country, the ministry said.

Because of his diplomatic immunity, Mr. Ivanov could not be prosecuted for industrial espionage, the department said.

Factions Claim Attack Was Premature

Defeat at Esteli Splits Nicaragua Rebels

By David F. Belnap

MANAGUA, April 27 — An unsuccessful campaign launched by Sandinista guerrillas during Easter week against the northern Nicaraguan city of Esteli is drawing bitter recrimination from many of the guerrillas' sympathizers and members of the guerrilla ranks.

Criticism is aimed at the Proletarian faction of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, the group responsible for the Esteli debacle. Critics are angry not because the campaign failed, but because it was premature, aborting a larger plan which the guerrillas and their supporters had hoped would bring the downfall of President Anastasio Somoza.

"The Proletarians don't really want Somoza out, at least not yet," said a local Somoza opponent with ties to the Tercerista Sandinista faction. He accused the Proletarians of deliberatley breaking with the master plan "because they think the public is not yet radicalized enough to accept the kind of government they want."

Government Change

The Terceristas want to force a change in government as quickly as possible and to take part in the succeeding government rather than to take over the government themselves. The Proletarian and Prolonged Popular War factions of the Sandinistas hope to install Marxist-Socialism as Nicaragua's next government philosophy.

Another critic accused the Sandinistas of engaging in "an unpleasant and very sad case of 'who's the bravest.' " This critic said: "The Proletarians expected more in Esteli than they got. They that thought the National Guard would move in like it did in September [during a two-week civil war when Esteli was the scene of bloody counterinsurgency action, for which the Guard was widely criticized]. This time, the Guard did a lot to avoid [civilian] casualties. They did not bomb the city from the air like they did last time, for instance."

In a report on Esteli entitled, "No One Has a License to Kill," Nicaragua's Permanent Commission for Human Rights assailed both the guerrillas and the National Guard for claiming victory in the Esteli encounter. "There has been no victory here," the report said. "What there has been is a frightful defeat."

Fragile Unity Pact

The aftermath of Esteli threatens to damage or destroy a fragile pact of unity among the Sandinistas, who, save for a brief time during last September's civil war, have been factionalized since their founding 17 years ago.

Earlier this year, the three factions announced in a proclamation broadcast by Havana radio that they had "decided to unite to confront the common enemy in a single effort." The proclamation admitted that past divisions, "weakened us and strengthened the enemy" and announced the formation of a "single directorate" of nine persons, made up of three representatives from each of the three factions.

Once united, the guerrillas adopted a battle plan. Its main phases, according to three Sandinista sources here, were the following:

● The staging of a series of hit-and-run assaults on National Guard posts and other government targets throughout the nation in an effort to keep Gen. Somoza's security forces tense and off balance. These attacks began March 23, according to a secret Sandinista communique.

● The simultaneous guerrilla occupation or attempted occupation of eight major Nicaraguan cities, including the capital, in an effort to dilute the effectiveness of security forces by forcing the National Guard to fight battles at many points.

The planners hoped that the second phase, which was to begin as late as mid-May, would provoke chaos and generate enough demonstrated public support to undermine Gen. Somoza.

Two things helped abort the plan.

● The National Guard last month intercepted two large arms shipments destined for the guerrillas and this month discovered five major guerrilla arms caches.

● The Proletarians moved on Esteli in force long before the Terceristas could get into position.

Esteli was surrounded by National Guard troops, who slowly closed in on the occupiers, defeating them in six days of fighting.

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Brazil Congress Eases Rules on Women's Pants

BRASILIA, April 27 (UPI) — Women's trousers have won a victory of sorts in the lower house of Congress.

The Chamber of Deputies this week lifted a ban on women wearing pants inside the hall, but ruled that pants must be of a sober color and that the wearer's blouse must fully cover her belt.

The ruling does not apply to congressional plenary sessions, at which pants will still be banned.

Califano Cites Increase In Smoking Among Girls

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27 (UPI) — Joseph Califano, the secretary of health, education and welfare, said yesterday that because of a sharp increase in cigarette smoking by teen-age girls in the United States, more young women smoke than young men.

"Today, there are 1.7 million girls age 12 to 18 who smoke, as opposed to 1.6 million boys," Mr. Califano said in remarks prepared for delivery here. "So significant is this increase in smoking among older teen-age girls that, for the first time in the history of the nation, smoking among women in a major age group actually exceeds smoking among men."

Smoking has decreased among men and teen-age boys and the figure for women has remained about the same for 15 years, Mr. Califano said. But he said that there has been a rise among girls 17 and 18. "This is a tragedy," he said.

He also announced government findings that almost one-third of the 54 million smokers in the United States have tried to kick the habit. Of the 17 million who have tried to quit, 3.5 million consider their efforts a success, he said.

Mr. Califano was here to address the Interagency Council on Smoking and Health.

Oklahoma Considers Castration Penalty

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 27 (UPI) — The House of Representatives yesterday gave preliminary approval to a measure to punish certain sex criminals with castration.

"The women and children of this state need as much protection as I can give them," said Democratic Rep. Frank Shurden, the measure's sponsor. The bill will go to the Senate if it passes in the House.

Dominican Floods Kill 32

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, April 27 (Reuters) — Floods in the north and northeast have killed 32 persons, made thousands homeless and damaged agricultural land, officials said today.

FBI Says Libraries Contain Data to Make Atomic Bomb

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, April 27 — FBI Director William Webster has said that a nuclear bomb small enough to be strapped to a person's back can be built with information available in public libraries.

Mr. Webster said that the key safeguard against such a possibility is the tight control of nuclear fuel.

He said on Wednesday that he had seen three small improvised nuclear devices several months ago in an unnamed military installation. An FBI spokesman said later that the devices were developed under government contract and that the military had something similar stockpiled elsewhere.

Building the small nuclear device would require skill and an engineering background, Mr. Webster said, "but you don't have to be Einstein."

FBI Cases

During the last two years, the FBI has investigated "between 50 and 70 nuclear threats of various kinds," he said. "Most — a significant number — came from juveniles." Other threats were made by mentally disturbed persons, he said.

Mr. Webster said that he could think of only one instance when nuclear materials had been stolen from a plant: the theft in January of two barrels of low-grade uranium from a General Electric Co. facility in Wilmington, N.C.

Within 72 hours, the FBI arrested a suspect, David Dale, and charged him with attempting to extort $100,000 from GE for returning the uranium, Mr. Webster said.

For the first time, Mr. Webster publicly characterized as a possible inventory error the 1966 disappearance of 206 pounds of highly enriched uranium from an Apollo, Tenn., plant. That material previously had been reported as having ended up in Israel. But the FBI director, who declined to elaborate on his comments, gave no credence to the conclusion that the uranium actually had been removed from the plant.

Asked about the current security of nuclear materials at domestic facilities, Mr. Webster said that he would not discuss the question, noting that it was the responsibility of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

'Backpack' Devices

In discussing the "backpack" nuclear devices, Mr. Webster initially said that the devices he had seen were built by people outside government but were not in the possession of the military. After returning to FBI headquarters, Mr. Webster issued an amended statement noting that the devices had been developed under government contract.

Mr. Webster also said that the FBI was investigating 1,030 cases of possible corruption by public officials, almost twice the number under study a year ago.

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Mobil Oil Fined After Fatal Fire

OSLO, April 27 (UPI) — A Norwegian subsidiary of the Mobil Oil Co. has been fined 1 million kroner ($200,000) as a result of an oil rig fire in the North Sea Feb. 25 last year in which five men died.

The Norwegian state prosecutor said yesterday that Mobil Oil Exploration Norway Inc., had violated the "workers' environment law" which went into effect last year, neglecting safety regulations and failing to issue proper instructions to the workers.

A spokesman said that the company would accept the fine without protest. "We feel no guilt. Our intention is to fulfill our commitments, but it is hard to influence every detail on a building site with 1,000 workers around," he said.

Meet Britt Nilsson

Skier. Golfer. Nature lover. Twenty-nine year old Britt Nilsson is a hostess on SAS DC-10 wide-body services between Europe and the US West Coast. She speaks English, German, French, Spanish — and, of course, her native Swedish. Britt is typical of the experienced cabin attendants you'll meet on our daily flights to Seattle and Los Angeles.

"I like meeting people. It's always fun getting to know passengers from different countries and backgrounds. Sometimes, businessmen prefer to work on their own with their papers — then, you just have to know when not to offer a cup of coffee. I always try to give the kind of attention which I would enjoy as a passenger. Yes, I think we have a rather good service — but then I'm prejudiced!"

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INSIGHTS / SIDELIGHTS

East Germany 'Emancipates' Its Women

By Michael Getler

DRESDEN, East Germany (WP) — The East German woman — worker, scholar, shopper and baby-producer — is at the center of one of the world's most far-reaching social experiments that is unfolding in this tightly controlled Communist state.

Like her male counterpart, she still cannot speak publicly against the prevailing political ideology or foreign policy set in Moscow, or travel to the West. But in many other ways, she is the most emancipated in East or West and is coming to dominate important elements of the East German scene.

East Germany's dilemma for the last several years has been that it needs more babies to stem a declining population and more workers, especially skilled workers, to plug a lingering scarcity of labor. Because women contribute to solutions for both problems, they are the center of attraction.

The government, with German efficiency and conviction, has embarked on a variety of new projects and expanded some older ones that add up to an extraordinary effort to induce changes in the lifestyle of its citizens and the thoughts of its young people.

Although the government tends to portray the country as a kind of socialist paradise, it may be more of a paradise in the long run for sociologists studying human and governmental behavior.

4 Elements

There are four elements to what is happening:

- The national system of nursery schools and day-care centers is expanding as fast as the government can find money to subsidize them. Children as young as 10 weeks can be brought to these centers and be cared for from dawn until night while their mothers work. The cost to the mother is 60 cents a day.

About 60 percent of East German children under 3 are now in these centers, where they receive what seems to be excellent personal and medical care and the first dose of what directors call "learning the socialist way of life and work."

- The 40 percent of East German infants who are not in these centers generally are cared for at home by their mothers under a generous, newly expanded system of baby bonuses designed to induce women to have babies but to return to work. Thus, for a first child, a woman now gets six months off work at full pay. For subsequent children she gets a full year off at full pay.

In addition, there is a $500 bonus for each child, smaller $10 to $25 monthly additions to income for each new baby, and loans of up to $2,500 that do not need to be paid back if enough children are produced.

The result is that, after years of not only a decline in birthrate but also a dropping population, East Germany's birthrate has climbed slowly but steadily since 1976. It jumped to a seven-year high last year when 232,136 babies were born. That was just enough to eclipse the death rate and the country recorded its first population increase in a decade.

- In contrast to the incentives to have children, East Germany also has what doctors here say is probably the most liberal abortion policy in the world. The matter is strictly up to the woman, except when she is under 18, when her parents are consulted. The father has no say in the matter, and a prospective mother can have an abortion at a state hospital simply by asking for one.

Typically, say doctors at a district hospital, about one in four East German pregnancies end in abortion. While this seems contradictory to the state's baby-boom policy, officials say it contributes to keeping more women in the work force full time — without interruptions for pregnancy leave — and fewer unwanted babies.

As a result of these three measures and their gradual expansion in recent years, an estimated 81 percent of East German women are now in the work force — believed to be the highest figure in the world.

Another result is that women control much of East Germany's schools and health services. The 900,000 children in nurseries and kindergartens are entirely in the hands of women. The overwhelming majority of East German teachers in elementary and high school are women and it is estimated that 60 to 70 percent of the doctors and 80 percent of the dentists are women.

When the large number of university-trained women with degrees in science and technology is added, it produces a sense that many Western visitors get, and that a number of East Germans tend to confirm privately, that East German women today are the dominant force in their society.

- The fourth element of government-ordered social policy, on the surface at least, does not appear to fit in with the other three. It involves an order, which went into effect last September, to introduce premilitary training to the ninth and 10th grades for youngsters 14 years or older. The action has been opposed sharply by the churches and, on the basis of several interviews here, is not taken very seriously by many young people.

Plugs a Gap

Yet, the order plugs a gap in the official ideological development of East Germany's teen-age generation between the end of formal schooling and the beginning of a career and thus it can also be seen as a measure to refresh the mind of any youngster that wanders away from the socialist ideal and the need to remain vigilant against "Western imperialism."

Population has always been a special problem here, symbolically and practically. East Germany suffered a serious decrease in its population, including many skilled workers, in the immediate postwar years, when 2 million people of its 1949 population of 19 million fled to the West before the country sealed its borders and built the Berlin Wall in 1961.

Still, population dwindled from 17 million in 1968 to 16.7 million in 1977. The country had the lowest birthrate in the Communist bloc.

The long-term key to East Berlin's social policy seems to be the nursery school-kindergarten program which costs about $500 million a year. There are about 7,000 nursery schools alone and, while they are endorsed by most people, there is also uncertainty about their social effect.

"So far the children have not shown any damage," said Dr. Siegfried Kotsch, head of a district hospital in Grossenhain, north of here. "But how it turns out historically with a large number of people we cannot say. The state recognizes the importance of 'nest-warming,' " meaning keeping child and mother together as much as possible, which is why the longer pregnancy leaves have been introduced.

"There is a certain disadvantage when you change the mother or the substitute personality, in this case a nurse, up to the third year of life," added Dr. Doris Joachim, chief of the medical staff at Goerlitz district hospital.

'Not a Problem'

"So we try not to change the nurses. The ideal would be part-time work for the mother, but we can't afford that yet. Basically, however, if the family is complete, it is not a problem," she added, meaning the child has enough time with its parents.

East Germany also has one of the world's highest divorce rates, stemming from a divorce law that makes little economic differential between men and women, because virtually all women are employed.

At a nursery in Dresden, one of 95 in the city, directors outlined the advantges for both mothers and the 80 children cared for here.

"Certainly it's better for the state because many mothers have advanced degrees so the state benefits from using them rather than having them look after babies," said nursing director Waltraud Fischer, 35.

"I was a housewife for two years and was kept busy shopping, cooking and washing all day and had little spare time for my children.

"They learn a lot here. We put great value on the child growing up in a collective group and those parents who really care find the time to maintain contact. The situation here is much superior to a child brought up at home," Mrs. Fischer said.

Regina Tusche, 29, is the deputy director. She is the only Communist Party member on the staff of 12 teachers here. She said that there is some ideological education among the very young, but it is limited at that age to explaining behavior to each other, the importance of national holidays to the working class and, in kindergarten, explaining solidarity with other nations and races.

The rooms of the nursery are bright and orderly. Children under 2 are helped to feed themselves and dress but do much of it on their own. Bathrooms have miniature sinks and mirrors built on a child's scale. Rows of brushes, towels and clothes are in individual holders with symbols of ships or mushrooms that a child can identify before he can read his name.

Associated Press

ONE MAN'S FAMILY — Ousted Uganda dictator Idi Amin poses with 23 of his children in this photo, which will appear in May 14 issue of Look magazine. Only Amin himself knows how many wives and children he has or where they are now that he has fallen from power.

Iranian miniature fetched £33,000 at Sotheby's.

The Art Market

Indian Miniatures Top Series of Islamic Sales

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, April 27 (IHT) — From April 19 through yesterday sales of Islamic art from Iran, Turkey and the Arab Middle East have been taking place daily in London or Paris. Summing up roughly, Iranian manuscripts and miniatures held their own, Indian miniatures of top quality rose steeply and objets d'art went through their usual erratic ups and downs.

Several factors account for these contrasts — not the least of which being the superior quality of the manuscripts and miniatures on the block. On April 19 at Christie's a miniature painting of an angel described as Iranian but more precisely executed at Istanbul by an Iranian artist, as shown by the color scheme of the wings, is the best specimen of the type I remember seeing at auction — hence the £13,200 paid by Colnaghi's of London. In Monday's session at Sotheby's, by far the best, several manuscripts and isolated leaves were the debris of some of the greatest manuscripts produced in Iran, making the apparently high prices less astonishing than they might seem to laymen.

The most expensive page, knocked down at £99,000, is perhaps the last available leaf from a key 14th-century manuscript torn page by page by a Parisian dealer, Demotte, at the turn of the century in order to make more money. Demotte was no scholar. He lost or threw away the text, including the colophon, or concluding lines, that probably recorded the name of the scribe, the date of completion, possibly even the place where it was executed, as is customary in Iranian manscripts of some consequence.

Controversy has been raging for years regarding date and precise provenance. Without the havoc, a pattern of evolution might emerge from the sequence of pages and throw light on the problems relating to a period during which Iranian art was undergoing Chinese influence. The page sold Monday, purely Iranian in composition, reflects the latter in details of stylization such as the dust cloud. Despite 19th-century retouching, it remains one of the most striking compositions to surface on the market since the war. Little wonder about the high price.

Leaves Torn Out

Much the same applies to a manuscript of a 14th-century anthology from the author's own hand. The volume has been badly messed up. Seven leaves were torn out to be sold to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and other U.S. museums. Today the manuscript retains one vertical miniature, illuminated headings and the dating colophon never reproduced before that proves that it was finished in Ramazan 741 (February-March, 1341, not 1340 as Sotheby's had it). It provides decisive evidence of the change of format then taking place in Persian book illustration — from horizontal as in the Metropolitan Museum page to vertical as in the volume's surviving frontispiece. In addition, this is the author's own manuscript of a major work retaining many pieces by early Persian poets not found elsewhere. The two-volume critical edition printed in Tehran in 1966 and 1972, of which Sotheby's catalog was sadly unaware, is based on the microfilm of precisely that manuscript. At £31,900 such a rarity is hardly overpriced — if clearly not rated at its full value before the sale.

Leaving aside unique pieces, several exquisite manuscripts were not on the expensive side. A volume calligraphed by a well-known Shiraz artist with 22 lovely miniatures was downright cheap at £16,500. A rare manuscript begun in Shiraz, Iran, and finished in Istanbul — the catalog overlooks this point — making it an important item for the history of Turkish painting, was well worth its £4,620. So was a superb volume with five miniatures executed in the mid-16th century for the royal library of Abdullah Bahadur Khan, the Bokharan ruler — a fact again missed in Sotheby's catalog, although it reproduced a miniature that carries an inscription to this effect.

All told the market for Iranian manuscripts and miniatures, which has a strong Western base — the second most expensive miniature, a beautiful but dilapidated miniature painted in Herat around 1410-14, was bought for £33,000 (see illustration), reportedly for a U.S. collector, Stuart Cary Welch — sound and only mildly affected by current events in Iran. The one or two serious Iranian collectors are still in the market.

Indian Miniatures

The market for Indian miniatures, which is almost exclusively Western, is doing even better. The £4,660 paid Tuesday at Sotheby's by the Rutland Gallery of London for a mid-18th-century miniature and the £3,330 given by the same gallery for an early-19th-century miniature at Christie's on April 1 reflects the appreciation of 50 to 100 percent for top quality pieces in the later periods, compared with last year's prices.

In the earlier periods it has never been so high either. A page representing an officer of the Mogul emperor Shah Jahan, from a famous album put together around 1665 for Shah Jahan himself, soared to £28,600 — a high price paid for a true masterpiece.

The prodigious prices were not matched by the objets d'art, with one major exception. This was Indian again — a small bowl said to be of dyed quartz, which was commissioned by Mogul emperor Jahangir sold Monday at Sotheby's for £16,600. The price is fabulous but so is the piece.

The Iranian objects sold irregularly, mostly on the low side. An interesting 12th-century mortar accompanied by a fine pestle of the same period from Khorasan made only £900 at Sotheby's on Monday despite having been glamorized by a two-year loan to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. At Christie's sale of April 20, most of the metalwork failed to sell. The best price was given on Wednesday for a casket inlaid with silver and copper knocked down to Spink's at Phillip's. A strange object that does not fit into known schools, the 13th-century piece was cataloged as "probably Syrian."

Given the condition of the object, which lacks its original base and legs, this sold remarkably at £5,500, exactly 110 times the £50 that the old lady who owned it wanted when she addressed herself to Phillip's expert Vanessa Clewes.

The one steady sector regarding Islamic objets d'art is Turkish pottery from Isnik. A beautiful 16th-century dish sold at Sotheby's for £8,800 Monday. The reason is simple. Fakes do not raise serious problems; restoration work is easily detected, and the category that has appealed to European buyers ever since Italy started importing the wares in the 16th century has a broad Western market.

A Minority Report: There's No Place Like Earth

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK (NYT) — The standing scientific assumption that the universe abounds with advanced, humanlike civilizations is encountering a challenge from a small but growing number of astronomers.

While most scientists continue to believe that extraterrestrial intelligence must be common in a cosmos filled with trillions of stars, dissenters increasingly are calling the assumption into question. In fact, they say, it is quite possible that our civilization is the only one of its kind.

A particularly strong attack on the established view of a populous universe has come from a U.S. astronomer in the form of articles published by the specialist journal Icarus and a British quarterly, the Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Michael Hart of Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas, has completed a computer analysis of hypothetical planets, sketching in the features that they would seem to require to produce civilizations like our own. His conclusion is that, far from being common, civilized life must be exceedingly rare and that ours may even be unique.

"The exobiologists and other believers in advanced extraterrestrial civilizations have estimated the number of those civilizations at anything [from] 50,000 to 1 billion or more," he said. "This study shows that such theoretical estimates are 100 times to 1,000 times too high."

Two basic planetary conditions, he said, are assumed to be necessary for the creation of life and the evolution of an advanced civilization: the prevailing temperatures must be moderate, and they must remain so continuously for at least 3.7 billion years — the time that elapsed on Earth between the origin of life and the present.

"My computer simulation varied the brightness of hypothetical stars and varied the distance of hypothetical planets orbiting them," Hart said. "From this, calculations showed the proportion of planets that would fall within the continuously habitable zones required to produce life and let it evolve to an advanced civilization.

"The conclusion was that existing estimates of the number of planets that could produce advanced civilizations would have to be reduced by a factor of between 100 and 1,000. In fact, I think ours is the only advanced civilization in the universe, and almost certainly the only one in our galaxy."

In earlier computer studies, Hart concluded that Earth barely made it as a cradle for life. If Earth had been slung into an orbit only 5 percent closer to the sun, a runaway greenhouse effect would have turned the planet into something like Venus — a cloud-shrouded planet with a surface temperature close to 900 degrees Fahrenheit.

If, on the other hand, Earth had been only 1 percent farther from the sun, runaway glaciation would have resulted, and it would have become a barren desert similar to Mars.

The narrowness of this habitable "window" greatly limits the number of planets that could evolve advanced civilizations, Hart said. And the window has been reduced still further, he said, by the additional requirement that it persist at least 3.7 billion years. Many of the stars hitherto considered likely to have planetary systems capable of sustaining life, he said, are therefore ruled out.

Moreover, Hart said, other evidence continues to accumulate that advanced civilizations are extremely rare.

No one has yet directly observed any planet outside our solar system, and the kind of wobbling that can be caused by the gravitational pull of an unseen planet has been observed in only one or two stars. Thus, the very existence of planets outside the solar system remains unproved, he said, and "discussion of Earth-like planets is totally speculation."

While a few meteorites from outer space have been found to contain amino acids, "the jump from such simple organic [carbon-based] substances to life, going beyond the simple nucleotides to the molecules of life, is still immense," he said, adding that "science has still failed to fathom this process, and we cannot assume life would easily or automatically evolve from simple nucleotides."

Most important, he said, was the fact that no sign of extraterrestrial life has ever been found — no signal from space, no living organism on Mars or the moon and no alien visitors to Earth.

Despite insistence by enthusiasts that Earth has been or is being visited by extraterrestrial beings, scientists find the evidence unconvincing.

That no alien visitors have made themselves known here is strong evidence that none exists, Hart argues.

Finally, he sees no fundamental scientific objection to the idea that ours could be the only planet in the universe to have evolved an advanced civilization.

"It was remarked by someone," he said, "that since there was only one chance in 50 million that a Frenchman could be king of France, there was very probably no king of France. But there was a king of France — one sole king of France. Our earthly civilization could be in the same position — utterly improbable, but nevertheless here."

Since the dawn of human thought, man's self-image and philosophy have been powerfully shaped by the question of whether there is intelligent life beyond Earth.

The question has taxed theologians and philosophers as well as scientists, because its answer could shed light on a greater question — why we are here. Lacking any hard evidence, scientists have had to rely on indirect observations and statistical inferences.

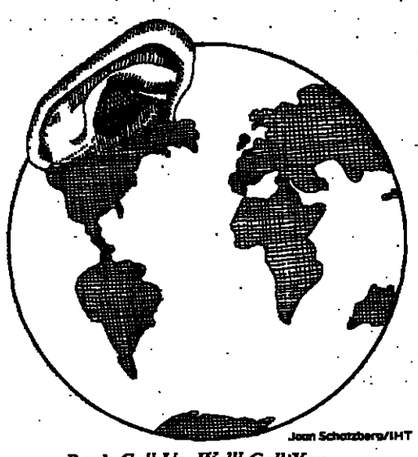
Because the estimated number of stars in the universe is 1 to the 20th power (the numeral 1 followed by 20 zeros), because many billions of these stars resemble our sun and because our sun has a planetary system that gave rise to man, many other suns could be expected to do likewise, scientists reason.

Underlying the general acceptance by scientists of this theory is the hunch, as one put it, "that it is somehow unscientific to ascribe anything unique to our little corner of the universe, including the human life it spawned."

Alert for Signals

Confident of eventual success, some astronomers have been trying for nearly two decades to detect telltale radio signals from space that would betray the existence of another civilization. Scientists have used enormous antennae at the National Radio Observatory at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, and in the Soviet Union and elsewhere to listen for evidence of intelligence. But after 19 years of intermittent listening, no one has detected any signal that could have come from an extraterrestrial civilization.

Some astronomers view the possibility of communication with extraterrestrial beings as likely enough to warrant taking precautions. Sir Martin Ryle of Britain, winner of a Nobel Prize in physics, urged radio astronomers three years ago to avoid any such contacts because they might prompt an invasion of Earth by hostile beings.



Joan Schatzberg/IHT

Don't Call Us, We'll Call You

On the other hand, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., has declared the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence, a program of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, deserving of his contemptuous "Golden Fleece" award, and Congress has cut off most funds for the work.

Scientific and bureaucratic enthusiasm for the search for extraterrestrial intelligence has been fanned in the last decade by the writing of Carl Sagan, a Cornell University astronomer whose books and articles have brought him a wide popular following.

Among his most widely read books was "Intelligent Life in the Universe," which he wrote in 1966 with a Soviet astronomer, Iosif Shklovsky, a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Since the book appeared, Shklovsky appears to have become more conservative in his estimate of the chances of detecting extraterrestrial intelligence. Writing in the Soviet journal Social Sciences last year, he declared that intelligent life in the universe must be very rare.

A Rare Exception

"It looks as though our sun, that strange and solitary star surrounded by a family of planets, is most likely a rare exception in the stellar world," he wrote.

"The conclusion of our solitariness in the universe (practical if not absolute) is of great ethical significance to mankind," he added. "The value of our technological and especially humanist achievements is thereby immeasurably enhanced."

And Sagan, while continuing to defend the need to search for extraterrestrial intelligence, cautioned in a recent article that undue optimism about success should be avoided.

"Some scientists working on the question of extraterrestrial intelligence, myself among them, have attempted to estimate the number of advanced technical civilizations in the Milky Way galaxy — that is, societies capable of radio astronomy," Sagan said.

"Such estimates are little better than guesses," he said, adding that he nevertheless believed that of the 250 billion stars in the Milky Way, there are about a million with planets supporting technical civilizations.

He said that while Hart's conclusions deserved to be heard, he disagreed with them.

"I believe he sells short the adaptability of life to the hostile conditions that may pertain in any given corner of the universe," Sagan said. "I also believe he neglects the evolutionary process that molds our particular life forms to fit the conditions of our Earth. He assumes that the Earth just chanced to be the way our life forms require it to be."

Granaries Bulge as Trade Drops

Rice Glut New Problem in Asia

By James P. Sterba

MANILA (NYT) — Dramatic increases in rice production, aided by five years of generally favorable weather, have produced a rice glut in most of Asia, where many food experts in the early 1970s were forecasting chronic shortages.

The granaries of India, once a major importer, are bulging with surplus rice. Sri Lanka, a traditional importer, reduced its imports last year to the lowest level in 30 years. Farmers in South Korea produced enough rice to eliminate the need for imports. And the Philippines, also with surplus production, has begun to encourage some farmers to shift from rice to other crops.

As a result of production gains among former importers, world rice trade dropped by 13 percent last year, to 8.9 million tons, and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization predicts that it will drop this year to about 8.6 million tons. Because of accompanying price drops, many developing nations, lacking storage facilities, are being forced to export surplus supplies at prices well below what they paid farmers to encourage them to grow more, thus straining their economies.

Poor Cannot Buy

The irony is that many poor nations, still unable to feed themselves, are the least able to afford rice imports even at current low prices. Meanwhile, rich nations such as the United States and Japan, with large rice surpluses, are best able to sell rice at concessionary prices without severe financial strain. In the middle are developing nations like the Philippines, with surplus rice that it can ill afford to export at current prices.

As a result, President Ferdinand Marcos, along with delegates from 60 nations at a FAO meeting here last week, called on developed countries to help food-poor countries import rice from Third World nations with surpluses. The group suggested using more "triangular transactions" in which rich nations extend loans or credits to poor countries, allowing them to buy rice from developing nations with surpluses.

Food experts are now encouraging developing nations to grow more grain to help feed a hungry world. But at the same time, the countries are discouraged from producing rice for export by the low world market prices.

Looking for Markets

The Philippines, for example, which began a drive to increase rice production in 1973, expects to have more than 270,000 tons for export this year, in addition to enough to last the nation 90 days in an emergency. Even if it can find export markets, however, the government will end up losing $60 to $80 a ton at current prices.

Today's world price is hovering around $220 a ton, compared to production costs of $280 to $300 a ton.

At the start of the 1970s, the production of rice, which is the staple food for half the world's population, was at little more than 300 million tons. This year, according to the FAO, production was expected to reach 375 million tons. By 1985, according to the organization's projections, which assume reasonable weather and the spread of high-yielding seeds and technology, production could reach 435 million tons.

Unlike wheat, only a tiny percentage of world rice production — less than 4 percent last year — goes into export markets because most of it is consumed in the countries where it is grown. The exception is the United States, which continues to be the largest exporter. Last year, Thailand was second and China, which in United Nations statistics includes Taiwan as a province, was third. For several years, China has exported rice and imported cheaper wheat as a way of earning foreign exchange and credits.

Indonesia continues to be the largest rice importer, although its record production last year reduced its needs to much less than the 1.9 million tons it had imported the year before.

Berlin Orchestra To Play in China

BERLIN (Reuters) — The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under Herbert von Karajan will give three concerts in China in the fall at the invitation of the Chinese Cultural Ministry, orchestra officials announced.

Two concerts are scheduled for Peking on Oct. 29 and 30. A performance will be given in Shanghai on Nov. 1. The Chinese will hear Beethoven's Fifth and Sixth Symphonies.

Opponents Warn of Starvation Threat

India to Prohibit Slaughter of Cattle

By Tyler Marshall

NEW DELHI, April 27 — The government yesterday announced plans to amend its Constitution to ban the slaughter of cows, considered sacred by most Hindus.

In a nation in which cattle are multiplying more rapidly than humans, and beef is a cheap source of protein, opponents said that the move could lead to starvation.

The decision, announced by Prime Minister Morarji Desai to a cheering Parliament, was made five days after Vinoba Bhave, one of India's most revered religious leaders and a former chief aid of Mohandas Gandhi, began a "fast unto death" — to end only if the slaughter of cows were banned throughout the country.

Shortly after the government announcement, Mr. Bhave ended his fast by taking a drink of water and a spoonful of honey.

Mr. Bhave's fast had sparked an angry parliamentary debate Tuesday as political leaders urgently sought a compromise that would enable the frail, 84-year-old holy man to end his protest. Reports of his deteriorating health, transmitted to the country daily from his religious retreat at Paunar in central India, added to the pressure.

Hindus, who make up an estimated 80 percent of India's population, view the cow as the holiest of animals. When India became independent in 1947, the protection of cows was written into the Constitution, but legislation was left up to the states. In recent years, 20 of the country's 22 states and all nine territories have banned cow slaughter.

Mr. Bhave's fast was aimed at bringing the remaining two into line. Both states, West Bengal, which encompasses India's largest city, Calcutta, and the southern state of Kerala, have sizable non-Hindu populations and leftist governments with no strong religious ties. Their political leaders contend that beef keeps many from starving.

"Beef is the cheapest source of protein food," said D.K. Mukherjee, liaison officer in New Delhi for the West Bengal state government. "If you take it away from our people, you will condemn thousands to starvation. It is as simple as that."

In Kerala, the picture is similar. The state's chief minister, K.K. Vasudevan Nair, has said that any total ban on cow slaughter would be "economically disastrous and socially undesirable as far as Kerala is concerned."

Restrictive Laws

Both states already have laws that sharply restrict the slaughter of cows. No cow under 14 can be killed and only then if it is no longer productive. The average life span of cattle is 15 years, although some live up to 30 years.

Mr. Bhave and his followers say the laws are ignored, with a high percentage of useful cows being slaughtered. It is estimated that about 300 cows are killed daily in Calcutta.

To Mr. Bhave and his traditionalists, there could be no compromise on such a vital issue. His stand left little maneuvering room for government officials, who considered it political suicide to oppose the principle of a total ban.

© Los Angeles Times

'Scientific Creationism' Measure Spawns Evolution Debate in Iowa

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 27 (NYT) — Iowa has become a battleground for "scientific creationism," which challenges the evolutionist theory of the origins of man and other species. Debate has been touched off by creationists' efforts to push a bill through the state Senate that would mandate such teaching if evolution were taught.

It is the most visible manifestation of a growing but generally low-key movement in the United States to counter the theory of evolution with teachings that are more easily reconciled with the Biblical account of creation. Creationists say that schools in Georgia, Tennessee, Idaho, Indiana and Oklahoma have approved creationist textbooks.

The creationists take issue with the evolutionist belief that the world is billions of years old and that life developed randomly. They contend that the Earth was created 10,000 years ago and that all species were created separately according to an intelligent plan.

The Iowa bill would require that "whenever the origin of humankind or the origin of the Earth is taught in the educational program of the public schools of this state, the concept of creation as supported by scientific evidence shall be included."

Gov. Robert Ray is treating the issue gingerly. "I don't think it's going to pass this year," he said, adding that there are "always problems mandating what people will teach." A state senator favoring the measure said that the measure has a 50-50 chance of passing if it gets to a vote this year. Minnesota defeated a similar bill this year.

Creationists insist that their theories are not religious doctrine, and can be defended by scientific evidence at least as well as the Darwinian theory of evolution. The movement draws much of its strength from the nation's increasing numbers of fundamentalist Christians.

W. German Toy Firms Liable in Swastika Use

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, April 27 (AP) — The West German Supreme Court ruled yesterday that a toy firm can be prosecuted for selling model airplanes decorated with the swastika.

It said that a West German distributor of the British-made models was in violation of a law prohibiting the display or distribution of the swastika, the insignia of the Nazi Party that is banned in West Germany.

Dr. Barnard Urges Active Euthanasia

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP) — Dr. Christiaan Barnard, the South African surgeon who pioneered heart transplant operations, said yesterday that the time has come for doctors to practice active euthanasia to put hopeless and suffering patients out of misery.

Merely withdrawing modern life-support systems and halting efforts to save the dying is not sufficient in some cases, Dr. Barnard said in a panel discussion here.

Associated Press

EASTWARD BOUND — Vu Thi Oanh (left), who will be the 20,000th Vietnamese refugee to leave a Malaysian camp for the United States, stands with her sister (number 20,001) at the camp gate. They will escort the youngsters in the foreground who are to meet their parents in California.

George Isaacs, 95, Labor Minister In Postwar U.K. Government, Dies

LONDON, April 27 (AP) — George Isaacs, 95, a member of Britain's Labor government from 1945 to 1951, died yesterday. He was minister of labor and then minister of pensions in Prime Minister Clement Attlee's government.

Mr. Isaacs was secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants from 1909 to 1949. In 1945, he was chairman of the general council of the British Trades Union Congress, the umbrella body of unions, and president of the World Trade Union Conference.

Norman S. Marshall

ASBURY PARK, N.J., April 27 (UPI) — Norman S. Marshall, 86, the national commander of the Salvation Army from 1957 to 1963, died yesterday. A third-generation member of the Salvation Army, Mr. Marshall was one of the first Salvation Army chaplains of a U.S. infantry division.

Nicholas Cassavetes Sr.

LOS ANGELES, April 27 (UPI) — Nicholas Cassavetes Sr., 85, a novelist and the father of John Cassavetes, the actor and director, died yesterday. He was chairman of the board of Faces Music International Film Co.

Cyprus Talks Scheduled

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 27 (AP) — The United Nations announced yesterday that the first meeting in two years between Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot leaders, aimed to promote a political settlement for Cyprus, would take place in Nicosia May 17-19, with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim attending.

Program to Help 500 in Latin America

U.S. Plan to Aid Detainees Frees Only 2

By Charles A. Krause

BUENOS AIRES, April 27 (WP) — A special program designed to allow as many as 500 political prisoners and refugees from Latin America to settle in the United States has secured the release of only two persons, both from Argentina.

Almost everyone familiar with the humanitarian effort, including State Department officials, U.S. diplomats, members of Congress and human rights groups, agrees that the two-year parole program — approved almost a year ago — has been a failure.

The reasons for the failure have become the subject of an increasingly acrimonious debate in Washington, where the Council of Hemispheric Affairs, among others, has accused the Carter administration of bungling.

"Our inability to respond in a humane and honorable manner to a program that involves a relative handful of victims of right-wing regimes is a stinging indictment of our sense of values and principles," the council said in a recent statement that compared the U.S. effort in Latin America with more successful — and far larger — efforts on behalf of refugees from Hungary, Cuba and Southeast Asia.

Time-Consuming Task

U.S. diplomats, however, point out that those fleeing Cuba, Hungary and Vietnam were refugees who had either already escaped — in the cases of Hungary and Vietnam — or who were allowed to leave for the United States, in the case of Cuba. Attempting to persuade governments, whether rightist or leftist, to release prisoners considered to be subversives is a more time-consuming and difficult task.

The U.S. ambassador to Argentina, Raul Castro, has been criticized by many liberals in Washington who do not believe that he is fully committed to the rights campaign launched two years ago by the Carter administration. Mr. Castro is aware of the criticism but denies that more pressure could have been exerted on Argentina's military government. A spokesman for the embassy here said that Mr. Castro has "regularly expressed his disappointment over the slow pace of the program" to Argentine officials.

Mr. Castro has, to some extent, become the focus of the criticism in Washington because Argentina, with more uncharged and untried political prisoners than any other country in Latin America, is where U.S. efforts have been concentrated. The government here admits to holding 1,700 political detainees, more than 400 of whom have asked for the "right of option" to go to the United States.

Although only two of these 400 have been released under the U.S. parole program, Argentina freed about 80 additional prisoners last year who chose to resettle in West Europe or Israel rather than the United States.

About 50 refugees who had fled their native countries for political reasons but were not prisoners have come to the United States under the current parole program. Following the Chilean coup in 1973, about 2,400 Latin Americans, mostly Chileans, came to the United States on parole visas. Thousands of Cuban refugees have been admitted under a separate program since 1959.

The U.S. effort got off to a particularly slow start last year because the Argentine government refused to allow U.S. consular officers to interview applicants. It was not until last November that U.S. officials were allowed to interview some of the prisoners they wanted to see.

Even now it can take weeks or months from the time the embassy requests to interview a prisoner who has applied for the parole program until permission is denied or granted by Argentina's Interior Ministry. The Argentine government has another four months, under its own regulations, to decide whether to release a prisoner once he has been given a certificate of eligibility by the embassy.

Although Mr. Castro and the Carter administration have been criticized for the poor results, the status of the 407 prisoners who have applied from Argentina for settlement in the United States tends to support the administration's position that it is not to blame.

The Argentine government has denied the embassy access to 173 of the prisoners who have applied, has yet to act on requests to interview another 60 prisoners, is considering 68 cases where certificates of eligibility have been granted and has denied five prisoners their "right of option" to leave Argentina after the embassy said that they would be eligible for the program. Sixty-six prisoners who applied withdrew their applications.

Argentina's military leaders are known to be particularly wary of freeing detainees, even if they leave Argentina immediately.

Strike Called in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, April 27 (UPI) — A 24-hour general strike against the military junta's economic policies began today at the call of jailed labor leaders to protest low salaries. It is the first general strike since the military overthrew President Isabel Peron in 1976.

The government called the 25 labor leaders to the Labor Ministry Monday, then arrested 20 who refused to abandon the wage demands. They face prison sentences of up to six years.

To those many good friends of
CARTER B. CORDNER
who have been overwhelmingly kind in their wonderful expressions of sympathy, please accept these heartfelt thanks from his wife.
Virginia Shook Cordner

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NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices Apr. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot. Close	Ch'ge Prev.
4⅞	2⅛	ACentry				17	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
48⅞	19¼	ACredt	1.30	2.7	11	108	u48½	48¼	48½	+ ¼
32⅞	23⅝	ACyan	1.60	6.0	8	128	26⅞	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r	1.3	6	30	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	12	Arvin	1	6.8	4	36	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
37	22¼	Arvin pf	2	7.8		3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
	19¾	BellCd	wi			3	u19⅞	19¾	19¾	
	19½	Bemis	1.40	6.3	5	6	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
	33½	Bendix	2.56	6.5	6	29	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
	20¾	BenfCp	1.80	7.4	6	35	24⅜	23¾	24¼	— ¼
	43	Benef pf4.50		10.		z80	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
	23½	Benef pf2.50		10.		z10	25	25	25	
	2½	BengtB			8	64	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
	4½	BerkeyP			10	74	6⅛	6	6⅛	
	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	8	25	27¼	27	27	— ½
	19⅛	BethStl	1.40	6.1	4	197	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
40⅞	29⅝	BigThr	.80	2.1	13	179	37¾	37	37¼	— ¾
21	14½	Binney	.80	4.4	9	23	18¼	18	18	
31½	17⅛	BlsFSL	1	3.3	6	216	u32	29¾	29⅞	—1⅞

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European Gold Markets

April 27, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	242.75	243.70	+1.50
Zurich	243.125	244.625	+2.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	246.26	247.46	+2.33

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	91.80	91.30	94.20	88.40
Brussels (2)	124.92	125.30	125.30	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	149.33	149.58	159.63	146.94
London 30	547.90	546.98	547.98	446.10
London 500 (4)	N.A.	300.49	302.50	237.06
Milan (5)	74.35	74.26	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	124.67	124.87	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	572.47	568.44	597.68	545.72
Tokyo (8)	451.45	449.25	462.97	435.22
Tokyo (9)	6,223.14	6,193.96	6,212.78	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	337.30	336.80	340.50	308.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Sloman Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Commerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Tokyo Exchange

April 27, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	339	Matsu E. Wks	575
Canon	577	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	140
Dai Nip. Print	583	Mitsubi Corp.	435
Fuji Bank	335	Mitsui Co.	316
Fuji Photo	656	Mitsukoshi	495
Hitachi	249	Nippon Elec.	326
Honda Motor	594	Sharp	465
C. Itoh	325	Sony Corp	2,170
Japan Air L.	2,980	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El. Pwr.	975	Taisho Marine	240
Kao Soap	631	Takeda	527
Kirin Brewery	437	Teijin	128
Komatsu	364	Tokyo Marine	509
Kubota	283	Toray	161
Matsu El. Ind.	748	Toyota	975

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.50
Albert Heijn	184.00
Algembank	377.00
Amrobank	74.90
A'Dam Rub	51.00
Fokker	25.10
Heineken	89.10
H.V.A.	47.50
Hoogovens	32.00
K.L.M.	114.00
Nat. Nedder	114.70
Pakhoed	46.70
Philips	26.00
Robeco	161.50
Rolinco	132.00
Rorento	121.90
Royal Dutch	139.20
Unilever	129.80
Van Ommer	181.00
VMF-Stork	41.80

Brussels

Arbed	2.585
GBL (BJamb)	1,810
Cockerill	500
Electrobel	6,850
GB-Inno-BM	2,695
Hoboken	3,155
Petrofina	4,470
Ph. Gevaert	1,386
Soc. Generale	2,040
Solvay	2,650
Un. Miniere	816

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	56.80
B.A.S.F.	139.90
Bayer	142.90
Commerzbnk	202.00
Conf. Gummi	63.00
Daimler	294.50
Demag	158.00
Deutsche Bnk	276.50
Dresdner-Bnk	219.50
Hoechst	138.50
Hoesch	46.30
Karlstadt	324.50
Kaufhof	239.50
K.H.D.	185.00
Lufthansa	88.20
Mannesman	161.00
Metallgesell.	259.50
Neckermann	187.00
RWE new	168.50
Schering	243.00
Siemens	256.00
Thyssen	105.70
Varta	173.00
Veba	148.30
Volkswagen	238.10

London

Anglo-Am Co	3.59
Anglo-Am	0.41½
Barclays Bnk	4.58
Beecham Gp	7.20
BICC	1.50
Boots	2.31
Bowater	2.02
BAT Ind.	3.21
BOC Int'l	0.78
Brit. Pet.	12.00
Burmah	1.21
Cadbury Sc.	0.63½
Chartered	1.71
Courtaulds	1.11
De Beer D	3.83
Decca Rec	4.15
Distillers	2.43
Dunlop	0.77
E Mus Ind	1.35
GEC	4.30
Free St Ged	23½
GKN	2.92
Glaxo Go	5.15
Gold Fields	2.45
Gt Un St	4.26
Guinness	2.11
Hawker-Sidd	2.56
Hudson Bay	$14½
Imp.Chem.Ind.	4.04
Imps	1.06
Marks & Spen.	1.25
Metal Box	3.38
Nichols	0.70
Plessey	1.06
Rand Mines	0.44½
Rank Org.	2.82
Royal Dutch	41½
R.T.Z.	3.36
Shell	2.90
Thorn (A)	4.78
Tube Invest.	4.18
Union Carb.	3.48
Vickers	1.98
War L3½	0.33⅞
West Deep	$11¼
West Drief	$33¼
West Hold	$30⅜
West Min	1.57
Woolworth	0.83
ZCI	0.13¾

Milan

Bastogi	683.00
ERBA	1,500.00
ErcMarelli	257.00
Fiat	2,735.00
Finsider	163.00
Generali	41,800.00
IFI	2,225.00
Italgas	741.00
Italsider	388.00
LaRinas	71.75
Montedis	174.00
Olivetti	1,039.50
Pirelli	1,705.00
Snia Visco	788.00

Paris

Air Liquide	407.50
Aquitaine	582.00
BSN	585.00
Carrefour	1,809.00
Cim Lafarge	245.00
Cie Bancaire	417.00
CFP	168.50
CGE	391.90
CCF	149.00
Ferodo	396.00
Gen Occident	257.00
Imetal	70.50
L Oreal	750.00
Mach Bull	63.50
Michelin	1,110.00
Moet Henn	512.00
Moulinex	117.50
Paribas	226.50
PUK	89.40
Penarroya	45.90
Perrier	316.50
Peugeot	395.00
Rh Poulenc	120.10
Sacilor	15.10
St Gobain	148.48
Suez	296.90
Telemecan	810.00
Thomson	226.10
Usinor	11.65

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,340
Buehrle	2,405
B Boveri	1,900
Cib Geigy	1,325
Cr Suisse	2,205
Fisher	720
HofRochN	8,180
Nestle	3,635
Sandoz	4,425
Sie B. Suisse	383
Sulzer	2,720
U.B. Suisse	3,215

(Continued on Page 10)

alleries

The Urban mptiness of Skira

Paris

re Skira, Galerie du Dragon, 19 ue du Dragon, Paris 6, to May

ere is an artist who speaks soft- without any of the egotistical liness that gets the attention of ion, but whose tranquil voice tes the viewer to silence and ntion. Skira does no more, arently, than paint the undistin- hed buildings of the part of s where he lives, off toward eville and Pere Lachaise ceme- . But he does so in a way that sts to a thoughtful practice of world of experience which, in old-style vocabulary would be rred to as wisdom. A thought- ess that is soft-spoken, tender, ntive to the modest details of ity. Skira obviously loves these ets and the light that bathes n. In his paintings they are very t. There are no human figures iew, only a sheet at a window the small, random traces of y life signify a human presence. could very well imagine such es being done in a photo-realist m that would make then chill- Skira's idiom is entirely his and, while the paintings seem epresent streets and buildings the skies above them, they in communicate a state of mind h glows with much warmth ugh the understatement and rve. Skira's work fleets silently ugh the parrot house of art, like eature of the wilderness that ht have flown in through the low. There is nothing exotic can further conversation, but should look quickly, before he out again.

* * *

an, Galerie 3+2, 46 Rue de ine, Paris 6, to May 3.

oes one really need a body of trations for Marx's "Das ital"? Having seen Arlan's at- ts in this line I would answer phatically, yes." Arslan's ap- ch is not heroic, not didactic y, but represents the first ven- I have ever seen to use the me- al narrative and the imagery of the fantastic and infernal to express aspects of a social reality. Arslan's technical approach is original in that it uses colors provided by earths and stones which he obtains from various parts of the world. These he applies with a miniaturist's care, rubbing them into the paper with flint-stone, and scratching all sorts of details into this ground with razors and pins. He presents us with large landscapes and cityscapes filled with crowds of all kinds of people and minutely drawn buildings. The gist of it all is summarized in a mandala-like drawing at the center of which we see, seated behind his desk, a coin-headed divinity. What makes all this attractive against all expectation is that it is in no way demagogical but reflects an authentic sensibility addressing an unexpected subject.

Pierre Skira: "3 Rue Desiree," 1978.

* * *

Fautrier, Galerie Jeanne Castel, 3 Rue du Cirque, Paris 8, to May 31.

Fautrier obtained recognition chiefly during and after World War II and was one of the major figures of French *art informel* thereafter. His earlier work is somewhat neglected and the current exhibition is devoted principally to the period between 1920 and 1940. Here we see an artist with a strong Expressionist temper hemmed in by the equally strong (and essentially French) taboo against all emotional subject matter. The result is a sequence of works that suggest a forceful impulse an almost intolerable intensity that would rather die than tell its name.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

London

Carolyn Watson, The Chande Gallery, 5/6 Cork Street, London W1, to May 3.

Watson creates three distinct types of work — oils, sometimes landscapes, sometimes dreamlike fantasies; small landscape triptychs on folding wooden panels for free-standing on furniture or for traveling; and mosaics, honoring the old masters. All are good, but the mosaics are best — highly inventive and with imaginative depths.

* * *

Patricia Fleur Bagrit, Ben Uri Gallery, 21 Dean Street, London W1, to May 4.

These recent paintings and drawings are very hard to describe or summarize in words. At the risk of sounding pretentious, one might say that they are abstract mood-paintings reflecting the unity of all creation, from the sparrow's fall to the birth of solar systems.

* * *

The Mark of Whistler, Parkin Gallery, 11 Motcomb Street, London SW1, to May 12.

This show of etching and lithographs reflects J.M. Whistler's influence on his friends, pupils and disciples, and through them on British, French and American printmaking for many years. It comprises 22 graphics by the master himself, and images by 34 other artists, including Sickert, Boldini, the Greaves brothers, E. M. Synge, Seymour Haden (Whistler's brother-in-law), Charles Shannon, Joseph Pennell (Whistler's biographer) and George du Maurier.

* * *

Deborah Skinner, Limited Editions Gallery, 49 Hollywood Road, London SW10, to May 8.

American-born Deborah Skinner takes a rather dull rural landscape as theme for her graphics, which she turns into exciting and lively images by multiple perspectives, clever management of light sources, and subtle manipulation of blocks of color.

* * *

Paintings from the Shipley Collection, Alan Jacobs Gallery, 15 Motcomb Street, London SW1, to May 13.

Joseph Shipley, a turn-of-the-century lawyer, left his vast collection of old master paintings to his native town of Gateshead. This loan exhibition of 27 Dutch and Flemish paintings from the Shipley Collection includes "Diana and her Compatriots" by Abraham Janssens (1575-1632), "A Tavern Scene" by Teniers the Younger (1610-1690) and "The Temptation of Adam and Eve" by Joachim Wttewael (1566-1638).

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Harps and Flats

ONDON — Thin Lizzie is at Hammersmith Odeon April 28; port Convention is at the The- Royal, Drury Lane April 28; Stylistics at the Palladium l 29, as is Frankie Miller, the night, at the Hammersmith on and Helen Reddy at the Pal- m April 30-May 5. Art Blakey The Jazz Messengers come into ie Scott's on April 30 for a week engagement, replacing hhy Donegan and George man.

N TOUR — The Delta hm Boys, on a mini-tour of um, are in Brussels at the Jazz on the 29th.

IRIS — Big lineup at The Palace this coming week: Dillinger April 28-29 at midnight; Nathalie Cole May 3 at 8 and Bonnie Tyler the following night, also at 8 p.m. Ted Nugent is at the Pavillon de Paris April 29 at 8 p.m. Randy Weston every night at the Chapelle des Lombards, Tania Maria at the Riverbop, Cat Anderson at the Hotel Meridien and Annie Cordy at the Olympia.

GENEVA — Saxman Earl Warren is being featured at the Popcorn Club till the end of the month.

The week's top single record in Britain: "Bright Eyes" by Art Garfunkel, and in the United States it's "Knock on Wood" by Amii Stewart.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Collections

The Curious Case of De Gaulle's Gifts

PARIS, April 27 (IHT) — An unusual auction which had been scheduled for June 7 at Drouot Rive Gauche stirred deep memories in the Parisian public. Charles de Gaulle's widow and his son, Adm. Philippe de Gaulle, had requested auctioneer Michel Boscher to sell the hundreds of personal presents given to their husband and father by the great men of this world.

The sale has now been called off at the initiative of admirers of De Gaulle and the French government is considering the possibility of paying for the upkeep of the large family home, La Boisserie, at Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises, in eastern France, which Mrs. de Gaulle can no longer maintain. This, it is hoped, will preserve one of the most colorful collections ever put together.

Little do common mortals suspect how romantic the strong-willed men who rule us can be when it comes to greeting a pal. Their gifts must have a personal touch but no special occasion is required — not even a private visit.

The late President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, who for one never came to France, had his own ideas of what would please the general — a huge African drum resting on four zebra legs, covered with zebra hides. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's instinct, just after the war, was more like a mandarin's: He commissioned a traditional artist to paint a cock in Chinese style. The French national symbol, as it happens, signifies bravery. This is expressed, or so experts tell us, in subtle punning allusion to the bravery of French fighters calligraphed, Chinese style, over the cock.

Nikita Khrushchev acted like a true sportsman. When he came to Paris in May, 1960, to attend the summit conference, Gary Powers and his U-2 spy plane were shot down deep inside the Soviet Union. Khrushchev raised hell and left in a huff — discreetly presenting the general's son with the sporting gun he had intended for him.

Six years later his austere successor, Alexei Kosygin, displayed an unexpected weakness for the luxuries of the czarist era. When De Gaulle went to Moscow he received a solid silver samovar weighing 15 pounds and dated 1875. Undetected by the sharpest Kremlinologists, Kosygin also turns out to have had a jocular side. As the general's military aircraft was flying over Moscow on its way back to Paris, startling grunts made themselves heard from the back of the cabin and a powerful smell overcame even those hardened soldiers. The Russians had sneakily hoisted aboard a Siberian bear — in a sturdy cage — and thoughtfully radioed the Paris control tower to be ready for the 400-pounder. That gift was not in danger of being auctioned. The French state now provides for the furry fellow at the Paris zoo.

Silver samover from Kosygin.

The presents loaded with the deepest philosophical meaning — who would doubt it? — were German. In 1962 De Gaulle made his memorable state visit to West Germany that sealed the French-German reconciliation. From President Heinrich Luebke came a superb copy of Goethe's "Faust" — the French Foreign Ministry mercifully never knew and did not have to react to the possible allusion to the general's weltanschauung — in its 19th-century French translation illustrated by the romantic master Eugene Delacroix. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer went one step further in symbolism. He gave De Gaulle a beautiful copy of "The World Chronicle." This text, which was first written in Latin by Herman Schaedel and printed in Nuremberg in July, 1496, came out in German at the end of the same year. De Gaulle, needless to say, was given the Latin edition, a bibliophile's dream with over a thousand splendid woodblock illustrations.

Refining symbolic intentions regarding Europe, Adenauer also found for the general a superb set of 13 views of the Rhine — romantic lithos by Bamberger and colored by hand — in transparent reference to the common link of much of Western Europe. How genuinely moved and sincere Adenauer was, however, is best revealed by the most personal of all presents — two late medieval wooden statues from his own family house at Rhoendorf, one, alas, considered a fake.

Somehow most statesmen or even politicians, regardless of political persuasion, seem to have been keen on giving something that typified their own background. Fidel Castro's way of saying hello — even though De Gaulle never traveled to Cuba or Castro to France — was to send a cigar cabinet with 10,000 cigars lined up, while King Hassan II of Morocco had a weapon executed in Morocco, half-Western, half-Arab in inspiration. The hilt goes back, oddly enough, to a 17th-century English model later adopted by Islamic swordsmiths in India, while the blade of scimitar shape carries Koranic quotations.

When asked about estimates, the auctioneer threw up his hands. The only easy answer concerns Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's personal gift — a solid 18-karat gold elephant weighing 36 pounds.

—SOUREN MELIKIAN

Fossil Discovery in India

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — A fossilized bird believed to have lived 180 million years ago has been discovered in rocks in southern India, an official of the Geological Survey of India, has reported.

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35⅝ 26¼ MAPCO 1.40 4.5 10 161 31½ 31 31⅛
38¼ 17½ MaratM .80 2.4 7 203 33¼ 32½ 32¼— ⅝
75⅝ 41⅝ MaratO 2.40 3.2 10 501 75 74½ 74⅝— ⅜
28⅝ 17½ Maremt 1 3.7 7 156 27¼ 26½ 27¼+ ½
17½ 13½ MarMid .80 4.9 7 93 16¼ 16 16¼+ ¼
17⅛ 11½ MarionL .64 5.5 9 50 11⅞ 11½ 11½— ⅛
15¼ 9⅛ MarkCtl .36 2.9 13 42 12⅜ 12 12¼+ ⅛
23¼ 13 Mark pf1.20 8.0 7 15 15 15 — ¼
35¼ 21 Marley 1 4.4 7 28 23⅜ 22⅜ 22⅜— ⅛
16⅛ 10⅛ Marriot .16 1.1 10 263 14⅞ 14½ 14½— ⅛
68¾ 56½ MrshM 3.20 4.9 13 36 65⅝ 65 65¼— ⅛
25¼ 15½ MrshF 1.24 6.6 8 78 19⅛ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
35⅝ 26⅛ MartM 1.80 5.3 6 259 34½ 34 34 — ½
14 9 MaryK .48 3.4 10 185 14 13⅝ 14 + ⅜
26¼ 18 Md Cup .56 2.8 7 21 20⅛ 20 20 — ⅛
25 18⅛ Masco .60 2.8 9 81 22 21½ 21⅝— ⅛
28⅛ 17½ Masonit 1.20 4.2 9 276 28⅝ 27⅝ 28⅝— ⅛
15¼ 11⅛ MasM 1.34e 10. 10 13 13 12¾ 13 + ⅛
13 8 MassyF 67 11¼ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
17⅜ 15⅛ MasCo 1.68 11. 19 16⅛ 15⅞ 16 + ⅛
11⅝ 10⅛ Masinc 1.08 10. 29 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞+ ⅛
13⅛ 6½ Mattel .30e 3.2 8 308 9½ 9¼ 9⅝
4⅛ 3½ Mattel wt 479 6⅛ 5⅞ 6 — ⅛
27⅝ 22⅝ MayDS 1.40 5.2 7 399 27 26⅝ 26⅞— ⅛
25¼ 18⅛ MayerO 1 4.3 11 9 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅜
5⅞ 3⅛ MaysJW 4 21 4⅛ 4⅛ 4½
28⅛ 22½ Maytg 1.80 7.0 9 12 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅜— ⅛
31½ 16⅝ McDermt 1 5.6 5 2707 17⅞ d16⅝ 17¾+ ⅝
35⅝ 24⅛ McDr pf2.20 9.0 288 24½ 24⅛ 24½+ ¼
32⅞ 28 McDr pf2.60 9.2 88 28⅛ 28 28⅛— ⅛
60½ 39¼ McDnld .36 .8 11 894 44⅛ 43⅞ 44⅛
40½ 26¼ McDonD .75 2.5 7 234 30⅛ 29⅞ 29⅞— ½
39⅝ 23½ McDonh 1.20 4.1 6 13 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝+ ½
30½ 22½ McGEd 1.80 6.8 7 14 26⅝ 26½ 26½
34 20⅝ McGrH 1.28 4.8 10 288 26½ 25¾ 26½+ ⅜
41⅛ 18½ McIntyr z1870 u41½ 40½ 40½— ¼
21¼ 12 McLean .64 4.4 6 40 15 14½ 14½— ⅛
13¼ 6¼ McLoul 3 39 12⅛ 11⅞ 12 — ⅛
25⅛ 9¼ McMorO 10 .4 66 279 u25¼ 24⅛ 25¼+ ⅛
15¾ 10 McNeil .80 5.9 6 3 13¾ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
33¼ 19⅛ Mead 1.60 5.6 5 75 29 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅛
45¼ 22½ Measrx .50 1.1 16 118 44½ 43⅝ 44 — ⅜
41½ 19¼ Medtrn .48 1.2 14 54 38⅝ 38¼ 38⅛— ⅛
33⅛ 24⅛ Melville 1.40 4.7 9 462 30 29½ 29½+ ⅛
60¾ 25½ Memorex 5 275 37¼ 36¼ 36¾+ ⅛
37 31½ MercStr 1e 2.8 5 13 35¾ 35½ 35½+ ⅛
32⅜ 24⅜ MerTx 1.48 5.1 6 10 29 29 29 + ⅛
71⅝ 53¼ Merck 1.90 2.8 16 595 68⅛ 67⅛ 67⅞+ ⅝
24¼ 14¼ MerrLy .88 4.8 7 334 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
45½ 26½ MesaPet .48 1.1 16 401 43¾ 43 43⅝+ ½
16⅛ 13½ Mesab 1.44e 8.8 11 17 16⅝ 16¼ 16⅜
24⅝ 17½ Mesta .60e 3.1 35 10 19⅝ 19⅜ 19⅜— ⅛
27⅝ 20¼ MGM s .60 2.4 11 276 25½ 25¼ 25⅛— ⅜
71 44½ Metrm 2.40 4.4 7 20 54⅜ 54¼ 54½— ¼
80 29⅝ MtE pfC3.90 13. z270 31½ 30 31 + ½
91¼ 68 MtE pfF8.12 12. z1020 65 d65 65 —1
87¼ 65 MtE pfG7.68 12. z1610 66¼ 65½ 66¼+ ¾
92½ 69½ MtE pfJ8.32 12. z300 70½ d69 69 —1
89½ 64⅝ MtE pfI8.12 12. z100 65½ 65½ 65½— ½
97 65½ MtE pf 8.32 13. z3400 70¼ d65¼ 66½+1
29 25½ MhWi pf2.67 9.7 7 27¾ 27½ 27½+ ¼
19 16⅛ MdCTel 1.60 8.6 7 92 18⅝ 18¼ 18½+ ⅛
26⅛ 21¾ MdCT pf2.06 8.7 2 23¾ 23¾ 23¾+ ⅜
17⅜ 13⅛ MidSUt 1.52 11. 6 1027 14 d13⅝ 14
3 1¼ MidindM 68 2⅛ 2½ 2½
20⅛ 14 MidRos 1.10 5.7 7 190 19½ 19¼ 19¼— ⅛
30½ 21½ MillerW .90 3.4 10 51 27⅛ 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅝
27⅝ 15½ MiltBrd .80 3.0 6 147 27⅝ 26⅞ 27 — ⅜
19¾ 11½ MilRoy .30 1.8 11 16 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
66 48½ MMM 2.40 4.3 11 285 56⅜ 55⅝ 55⅝— ⅝
21¼ 18½ MinPL 1.94 9.6 5 36 20¼ 20⅛ 20⅛
14⅛ 9⅞ MirroAl .96 8.5 9 2 11¼ 11⅛ 11¼
39⅝ 20½ Misolns .80 2.3 7 28 34⅜ 34⅛ 34⅛— ⅜
59½ 46 MPacC 2.80 5.4 5 130 52⅛ 51⅞ 51⅞— ⅛
15⅜ 10⅛ MoPSv 1b 8.5 9 5 11¼ 11⅛ 11¼+ ⅛
80¼ 60 Mobil 4.80 6.0 8 736 u80¾ 79⅞ 80¼+ ¾
4⅝ 2½ MobileH 13 21 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
19⅜ 11½ MdMier .20 1.3 7 380 15¼ 14⅝ 15 + ¼
15½ 10⅛ Mohasco .90 7.1 9 120 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝— ⅛
14⅝ 6⅛ MohkDta 12 211 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅝— ¼
24⅞ 13¾ MohkR 1.20 8.2 6 11 14⅝ 14½ 14½— ⅛
17½ 14½ Monrh s .92 6.5 4 21 14¼ d14½ 14¼— ⅛
40⅝ 16⅛ Monogr .52 1.4 8 132 38⅝ 37½ 38¼— ⅛
60¼ 45 Monsan 3.20 6.5 5 263 49⅝ 48⅞ 49⅛+ ⅛
18½ 16 MnlDU 1.50 8.5 8 24 17⅞ 17⅝ 17¾
24½ 19½ MonPw 2.04 9.3 8 444 22½ 22 22 — ½
22¼ 18⅞ MonSt 1.80a 9.6 x16 18⅞ 18¾ 18⅞— ⅛
10⅛ 7½ MONY .92e 12. 9 97 8⅛ 8 8
39¼ 27 MooreM 1.12 3.6 5 159 30⅞ 30 30⅝
52 43¼ Morgan 7.50 5.2 7 49 48 47¾ 47¾— ⅜
37 18¼ MorKn 1.50 6.2 5 11 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
20⅛ 13 MorseSh .46 4.0 6 37 16⅜ 16⅛ 16⅜+ ⅛
8⅞ 5½ MtgTrAm 7 27 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
34⅞ 25½ MorNor 1.28 4.5 9 11 28⅞ 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅜
54⅞ 36 Motrola 1.20 2.9 10 130 42 41⅞ 42 — ⅜
40½ 27 MtFuel 2.20 6.7 10 48 33⅛ 32⅞ 33 — ¼
27¼ 24⅛ MtSTel 2.32 8.8 7 29 26⅜ 26⅜ 26⅜— ⅛
14¼ 5¼ Munford .8 93 12⅝ 11¾ 12 + ¾
8¼ 4 Munfd pf.40 5.5 x6 7¼ 6⅞ 7¼+ ⅛
20⅞ 14⅛ Munsng 1.20 7.3 10 19 16⅛ 16½ 16⅞+ ⅛
18⅛ 11⅞ MurphC 1.28 8.4 305 10 15¼ 15 15¼+ ⅛
57½ 36¼ MurpOil 1 2.1 13 67 49¼ 47⅝ 47⅞—1¼
25½ 14 MurryO 1 5.5 7 2 18¼ 18¼ 18¼
14¾ 12¾ MutOm 1.32 10. 25 13⅛ 13 13 — ¼
15¼ 7½ MyersL .50 4.4 7 47 11¼ 11⅛ 11¼+ ⅛

— N—N—N —

22⅛ 12¾ NCH .64 3.8 9 1 17 17 17
72⅛ 49 NCR 1.60 2.3 9 655 68⅝ 67⅞ 68⅝+ ⅛
25¼ 16⅛ NLInd 1.20 5.2 9 258 23⅛ 22⅝ 22⅞— ⅛
27⅞ 19 NLT 1.12 4.7 7 42 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ¼
8½ 7½ NVF s 5 45 7⅝ 7½ 7½— ⅛
28½ 23 Nabisco 1.50 6.4 7 105 23⅞ 23¼ 23½— ½

34½ 24⅜ Nalco 1.36 4.0 15 13 34¼ 33⅞ 34 — ½
33¼ 12¼ Narco .68 4.2 12 20 16⅛ 16¼ 16¼— ¼
38 21¾ Nashua 1.20 5.7 4 121 24¼ 22¾ 22¾—1¼
42¼ 15⅝ NatAirl .50 1.3 20 1184 38½ 36 38½+3⅜
33 23¾ NAvio 2.13e 7.5 254 28⅝ 28½ 28½— ⅛
22⅝ 14 NatCan .72 3.7 9 86 19½ 19⅜ 19⅜— ⅛
16⅛ 9 NtCtyL .60 4.7 7 70 13¼ 12½ 12¾— ⅜
31¾ 27½ NtDetr 1.88 6.1 5 18 31 30⅝ 30⅝
23¾ 18 NatDist 1.80 7.9 7 63 22⅞ 22½ 22¾— ⅛
28 24¼ NatFG 2.38 9.3 6 12 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅜— ⅜
26½ 24 NFG pf 2.30 9.0 14 25⅜ 25⅜ 25⅜
22⅛ 15½ NatGyp 1.32 7.4 4 250 18 17¾ 17⅞— ⅛
4⅝ 2¼ NatHom 59 2⅞ 2⅝ 2¾
9⅝ 7⅝ NtLibty n .28 3.2 6 43 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅞+ ⅛
27 15⅝ NMdCr .56 2.3 12 45 24⅝ 24¼ 24⅝+ ⅛
16⅞ 12⅜ NMedE s.50 3.2 11 75 15½ 15⅛ 15½+ ⅜
20⅞ 11⅝ NMineSv .56 4.4 13 42 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅜
24⅝ 15⅝ NtPresl 1.50 9.2 11 14 16⅜ 16⅛ 16⅜— ⅛
33¼ 18½ NtSemic 9 345 21½ 21¼ 21⅜— ⅛
18⅝ 13 NtSvln 1.08 6.5 6 63 17 16⅝ 16⅝— ¼
23⅝ 14⅝ NStand 1.24 7.8 5 19 16⅛ 16 16
35¼ 28⅝ NatlStl 2.60 8.0 5 535 33¼ 32⅝ 32⅝— ⅝
52⅝ 34⅜ Natom 2.10 5.0 5 290 42⅛ 41⅝ 42⅛— ⅜
35 23⅝ Natm pf1.60 5.8 75 27⅛ 27½ 27⅛— ⅜
24¼ 20⅝ NevPw 2.12 10. 9 54 21⅜ 21⅛ 21⅛— ½
18⅝ 15 NevP pf1.60 10. z700 15¾ 15¼ 15¼— ¼
24½ 21 NevP pf2.30 11. z40 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅜
20⅛ 18¼ NevP pf1.95 11. 15 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
24⅝ 20⅝ NEngEl 2.10 10. 6 87 21⅛ 20⅞ 21 + ⅛
17½ 14⅝ NEnGE 1.60 11. 6 35 15 14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
46 27 NENucl .40 .9 17 37 42⅝ 42⅛ 42⅛— ¼
36 31⅛ NEngT 3.16 9.1 8 6 35⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝
19½ 15⅝ NYSEG 1.68 10. 7 153 16⅝ 15⅝ 16¼+ ⅜
96½ 82 NYS pf 8.80 10. z140 84 84 84 +1
5½ 1⅝ Newcrp wi 10 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
22½ 21⅛ Newhall .80 2.7 6 12 30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅛+ ⅜
27¼ 17 Newmt 1.20 4.8 9 210 25¼ 24⅝ 25
87 66 Newt pf4.50 5.5 3 82 81½ 81½—1¼
13⅛ 7¼ Newprk 9 179 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
15⅝ 13⅛ NiaMP 1.44 10. 7 171 13⅞ 13¾ 13¾— ⅛
39 33 NiaMpf 3.60 11. z870 34 33¼ 34
42⅛ 36 NiaMpf 3.90 11. z80 35½ d35½ 35½— ½
110 107½ NiMpf 10.60 10. z120 104 104 104 — ⅜
12¼ 9½ NiagSh 1.01e 9.6 28 10½ 10¼ 10½+ ⅛
30¾ 26⅛ NICOR 2.52 8.8 7 38 28⅝ 28¼ 28⅝+ ¼
27⅜ 20⅜ NorfWn 1.84 7.4 5 118 25½ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅜
26⅝ 18½ Norlin 1.60 7.7 4 18 21¼ 20⅞ 20⅞— ⅜
27 20⅝ Norris 1.40 5.8 6 27 24 23⅝ 24 — ⅜
26 14⅞ NACoal .56 2.4 6 14 23½ 23¼ 23½
5 2⅝ NoAMto 95 4⅝ 4¼ 4¼
34¾ 24¼ NoAPhl 1.50 5.1 5 19 29⅛ 29½ 29½— ⅜
11⅞ 5⅞ NoCAir .20 3.1 4 287 6½ 6¼ 6⅜— ⅛
7½ 1½ NoCAir wt 94 2 1⅞ 2 + ⅛
10⅝ 8⅞ NoestUt 1.02 11. 6 297 9⅛ 8⅞ 9
17½ 11 NCaISL .70 4.1 5 28 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
18⅝ 15¼ NIndPS 1.50 9.8 10 64 15½ 15¼ 15⅜
43⅜ 32¼ NorNGs 2.60 6.1 7 385 42½ 42 42½+ ⅜
99¾ 87 NoNG pf6.84 7.7 z30 88⅝ 88⅝ 88⅝— ⅜
27⅝ 22¼ NoStPw 2.16 9.5 6 55 22⅞ 22½ 22⅝— ⅛
43¼ 36½ NSPw pf3.60 9.9 z140 36¾ 36½ 36½—1¼
114 104 NSP pf10.36 9.8 z10 106 106 106
84⅞ 72½ NSPw pf 7 9.5 z50 74 74 74 —3⅜
42⅞ 25⅝ NorTel .80 2.0 11 286 39⅛ 38⅝ 39⅛
6½ 4¼ Nthgate 88 5 6½ 6⅛ 6⅛
49⅞ 28⅝ Nortrp 1.80 5.5 5 312 33¼ 32⅞ 33 — ½
37⅛ 22⅞ NwstAirl .80 2.9 10 337 28⅝ 28 28
28⅜ 23 NwtBcp 1.32 5.4 7 226 24⅝ 24 24⅝+ ¼
35⅜ 25⅝ NwtEnr 2.40 6.8 6 127 u36 35¼ 35¼— ¼
35 23 NwtInd 1.75 5.7 6 144 30⅝ 30⅛ 30½— ¼
26⅝ 24 NwtP pf2.36 9.5 605 24⅞ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅜
12⅝ 9⅛ NwMLf 1e 10. 9 34 10 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
38⅝ 28 NwStW 1.80 5.7 7 20 32 31⅜ 31⅜— ⅜
31½ 22 Norton 1.40 4.7 8 353 29⅝ 29 29½+ ⅜
21⅜ 15 NorSim .92b 5.8 7 450 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝
48 34⅜ NortS pf1.60 4.5 6 35⅜ 35⅜ 35⅜
43 25¼ Nucor .44 1.0 7 36 43 42 42½— ⅜

— O—O—O —

34 16⅝ OKC 1.20 3.7 12 124 33⅝ 32¼ 32½— ½
32 14⅝ Oakind .40 1.5 18 359 27⅛ 26¼ 26⅜— ⅜
19½ 15⅝ OakiteP 1.20 6.8 9 2 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
26⅝ 14⅝ OcciPet 1.25 5.9 45 611 21⅜ 21⅛ 21¼— ⅛
13⅛ 4⅝ OcciPet wt 16 8⅛ 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
42⅝ 26¾ OccIP pf2.16 6.3 1 34¼ 34¼ 34¼— ⅜
82½ 48¼ OccIP pf 4 6.0 1 66⅝ 66⅝ 66⅝—2⅝
26⅝ 22 OccIP pf2.50 11. 30 22⅞ 22¾ 22¾— ⅛
23¼ 18½ OccIP pf2.12 11. 61 19⅞ 19¼ 19⅝— ⅜
24⅝ 19⅝ OccIP pf2.30 11. 29 21¼ 21¼ 21¼— ⅛
35¼ 26⅝ Ogden 1.80 5.9 5 180 30⅝ 30⅛ 30½+ ⅛
19 14⅝ OhioEd 1.76 12. 13 393 15¼ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
49 41 OhEd pf4.40 10. z50 42 42 42
82 69 OhEd pf7.36 10. z10 73 73 73 —1
92⅛ 76 OhEd pf8.20 10. z10 78½ 78½ 78½— ¼
97½ 78½ OhEd pf8.64 11. z20 78¾ 78¾ 78¾+ ¼
109 99½ OhE pf10.48 10. z100 101¼ 101¼ 101¼
111 101 OhE pf10.76 11. z50 102¼ 102¼ 102¼
82½ 71½ OhP pfC7.60 10. z10 73 73 73 +1
25⅝ 21¼ OhP pfG2.27 10. 1 22½ 22½ 22½
124 113½ OhP pfA 14 12. z110 117¼ 116¾ 117¼+ ¼
123 114 OhP pfF 14 12. z300 117¼ 116¼ 117¼+ ¼
87¼ 73½ OhP pfD7.76 10. z50 74 74 74 —1
18⅛ 15½ OklaGE 1.60 9.8 8 43 16⅜ 16¼ 16¼
24⅛ 18¾ OklaNG 1.80 8.3 6 23 22 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅜
25¼ 13⅝ Olin 1 4.6 7 227 22⅛ 21⅞ 21⅞— ½
36⅛ 22¼ Omark 1.12 3.5 6 9 32¼ 32 32
24 15½ Oneida .92 4.1 7 72 22⅜ 22⅛ 22½— ⅛
11¼ 9½ Opelika .84 7.7 6 6 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞+ ⅛
16¼ 14⅝ OranRk 1.52 10. 7 24 14½ 14¼ 14½+ ⅛
10⅞ 4⅝ Orange .20 3.0 4 55 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
11¼ 7⅜ OrionC .30 2.7 8 163 11⅛ 11 11 — ⅛
23½ 15⅞ OutMar 1.40 7.8 5 14 18 17⅞ 17⅞+ ⅛
33⅜ 19⅝ OutletCo 1 4.6 6 7 21⅞ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
18½ 13 OvernDr .84 5.1 6 29 17 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
26⅛ 16 OvrnTr 1.24 5.9 5 19 21½ 20⅞ 20⅞— ⅝
29 20¼ OwenCh .50b 1.9 6 220 26⅝ 25 26⅝+ ⅝
35⅛ 24½ OwenC 1.20 4.4 6 49 27⅝ 27 27 — ¼
24⅜ 17⅝ Owenill 1.26 6.3 5 507 20 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
12⅝ 8 Oxfrdin .68 6.9 5 6 10 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛

— P—Q —

19½ 15⅝ PHH Gp .64 3.7 9 28 17⅛ 17¼ 17⅜— ¼
12½ 8 PNBMt .96e 8.9 8 10 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
31½ 23⅜ PPG 1.84 6.5 6 106 28⅝ 28 28¼— ½
21⅞ 12 PSA 5 24 14⅜ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
13⅜ 11¼ PacAS 1.24 10. 8 12 11⅞ 11⅞
25⅝ 21⅜ PacGE 2.32 10. 6 568 22⅝ 22⅜ 22⅜— ⅜
22 18¾ PacLtg 2 9.5 6 25 21½ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
57¾ 38½ PacLm 2.20 4.9 13 39 45 44¾ 45 + ⅛
21½ 17 PNwTel 1.64 8.7 7 29 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝
23 19¼ PacPw 1.92 9.7 8 118 20 19⅞ 19⅞
16¾ 14 PacTT 1.40 9.7 8 45 14⅝ 14½ 14½
71¾ 62 PacTT pf 6 9.3 z20 64¾ 64⅝ 64⅝— ¼
17 10 PacTin .80 4.8 7 1 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ¼
13⅝ 6⅝ PaineW .44 5.0 4 53 9 8⅝ 8⅞— ⅛
17 12¾ PalW pf1.30 9.9 1 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
20⅝ 13⅝ PalmBc 1.20 6.9 5 33 17½ 17¼ 17⅜
8¼ 3⅞ Pamida .12 3.1 65 7 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
10⅞ 5⅝ PanAm 4 3256 6⅝ 5⅝ 6⅛+ ⅛
50¼ 36½ PanEP 3.10 6.5 6 49 48¼ 47⅝ 48 — ½
23½ 14¾ Paprcft 1.14b 5.9 7 9 19½ 19½ 19¼— ¼
16¾ 10⅝ Pargas 1.08 7.7 10 31 14½ 14 14 — ½
27⅛ 18⅝ ParkDr s .24 1.0 8 368 25⅛ 25 25¼+ ⅛
30¼ 22½ ParHan 1.20 4.3 8 32 27¾ 27⅜ 27⅜
33 20¼ ParkPn .60b 1.8 9 17 32½ 32¼ 32½+ ⅛
14¼ 7 PatPtl 276 13 12⅝ 13
24½ 15½ Paylsnw .60 3.2 7 2 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
29⅝ 19⅝ Peabdy .28b 1.3 8 149 21¼ 20⅝ 21⅛+ ¼
12⅞ 5½ Pengo 33 9¼ 9 9⅛— ⅛
21¾ 13⅞ PenCen 392 21½ 20⅝ 21½+ ⅜
6¾ 5 PenCn prB 39 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
6¼ 2⅜ PenDix 137 5⅝ 5⅝ 5½
43¼ 28⅛ Penney 1.76 5.9 7 302 29⅝ 29½ 29⅝— ½
22½ 19 PaPL 2.04 11. 6 180 19½ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅜
50½ 43½ PaPL pf4.40 10. z200 44 d43 43 —1¼
99½ 84 PaPL pf8.60 9.9 z20 86⅞ 86⅜ 86⅜+ ½
91½ 80 PaPL pf8.40 10. z150 80½ 80½ 80½
106 99 PaPL pf9.24 9.0 z140 103⅛ 103 103 — ⅜
111 101 PaPL pf 11 11. z200 103⅛ 103⅛ 103⅛
127 112 PaPL pf 13 11. z100 113⅛ 113½ 113½
88¾ 74½ PaPL pf 8 11. z150 75¼ 75⅛ 75¼+ ⅛
94 82 PaPL pf8.70 10. z140 84 84 84 — ¼
42½ 30½ Penwlt 2.20 6.8 7 17 32⅛ 31¾ 32⅛+ ⅜
26½ 19⅝ Penw pf1.60 7.8 11 20½ 20⅜ 20½
38⅝ 26⅝ Pennzol 2.20 5.8 10 649 38⅝ 37⅝ 37⅝— ½
94⅝ 84 Pennz pfB 8 8.8 z200 91¼ 91⅛ 91⅛
37⅛ 31⅝ PeopGs 2.88 8.7 7 58 33⅜ 33 33 — ¼
33⅞ 23¼ PepsiCo 1 4.1 10 726 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
34⅜ 18⅝ PerkinE .52 1.7 14 110 31⅛ 31 31 — ⅜
17¼ 8⅞ Pertec 7 37 9¼ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
49⅝ 34½ Petrie 1.40 3.8 11 52 37 36⅝ 37 + ⅜
39¼ 27½ Petroln 1.04 2.7 9 17 39 38¼ 38⅜
25½ 20⅝ PetRs 2.47e 10. 15 24¼ 24⅜ 24⅜+ ⅛
23 19 PetRs pf1.75 7.7 5 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝+ ⅜
39 28⅛ Pfizer 1.32 4.4 10 596 30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅛— ⅜
30¼ 19½ PhelpD .60 2.2 14 62 27½ 27 27¼— ⅜
19 15 PhilaEl 1.80 12. 8 644 15⅝ 15⅝ 15½— ⅛
47 41 PhilE pf4.40 10. z320 42 41 42 +1
81⅞ 73½ PhilE pf 7 9.3 z100 75½ 75½ 75½
100⅛ 83½ PhilE pf8.75 10. z100 86½ 86½ 86½
88⅜ 72⅝ PhilE pf7.85 11. z80 73 73 73 —1
86⅝ 73 PhilE pf7.80 10. z270 75¼ 75¼ 75⅝
85 69 PhilE pf7.75 11. z100 70¾ 70¾ 70¾+ ½
28¼ 19⅝ PhilaSub 1.10 4.0 9 41 27⅝ 27¼ 27⅛— ⅛
76⅝ 61⅞ PhilMr 2.50 3.7 10 316 67⅝ 67¼ 67⅝
8½ 3⅝ Philind .28 6.1 5 20 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
13⅞ 9⅝ Philind pf 1 10. 1 10 10 10
36⅝ 28⅝ PhilPet 1.40 3.9 8 1041 36⅛ 35⅞ 36 — ⅜
18 9⅝ PhilVH .60 5.3 4 165 11⅛ 11¼ 11¼— ⅛
14½ 8⅝ PiedAvt .24 2.1 19 50 11⅝ 11¼ 11⅝+ ⅛
17¾ 15⅝ PiedNG 1.56d 8.9 7 17 17⅝ 17⅛ 17¼+ ⅛
10⅝ 6 Pier 1 .20 2.0 5 20 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
47⅝ 32 Plisbry 1.52 4.3 8 28 35½ 35¼ 35⅛
34⅝ 24½ Pioner 1.92 5.7 9 64 33¾ 33⅝ 33½
22⅜ 14½ PionrEl 10 1 21⅜ 21⅜ 21⅜— ¼
29 21⅛ PitneyB 1.20 4.5 8 301 27⅛ 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅜
25⅛ 19⅝ PittFrg .90 4.0 9 2 22½ 22½ 22½
26 16 Pittsin 1.20 6.0 12 145 20¼ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
10⅞ 4⅝ PlanRsc 8 42 6¼ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
23⅞ 13½ Plantrn .16 .9 13 41 19 18¾ 18¾— ½
32¼ 8⅝ Playboy .12 .5 29 325 23½ 22⅝ 23⅛
31½ 18 Pneumo 1 5.2 8 27 19⅝ 19¼ 19¼— ⅛
16⅝ 11⅛ PogoPd .20b 1.3 11 889 15⅝ 14½ 14⅝— ½
60¼ 29⅞ Polaroid 1 2.9 24 525 34⅝ 34⅛ 34⅝+ ½
30½ 15⅝ Pndrosa .40 2.2 6 227 18⅜ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅜
36 21⅜ PopeTal 1.16 4.0 5 28 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅛— ⅛
22½ 13 Portec .80b 4.8 8 18 16½ 16 16½+ ¼
19⅝ 16½ PortGE 1.70 10. 12 349 16⅞ d16⅛ 16⅝
110⅛ 99⅝ PoG pf11.50 11. z40 102¼ 102 102¼
28 23⅝ PorG pf2.60 11. 5 24½ 24¼ 24½+ ⅜
39¼ 27½ Potlich 1.16 3.1 8 95 37⅛ 37 37
15⅜ 12 PotmEl 1.34 11. 6 363 12¼ 12⅛ 12⅛
52 44¼ PotEl pf4.50 9.8 z50 45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝
47 39 PotEl pf4.04 9.3 z200 43½ 43 43½+1⅜
28¼ 20⅛ Premler .64 2.3 10 22 28⅛ 27½ 27½— ⅜
44⅛ 21¼ PrimeCm 21 95 36¼ 35¼ 35¾—1
93 78½ ProctG 3.40 4.3 12 187 79⅝ 79½ 79½
11⅛ 9¼ ProdRsh s 9 29 u11⅛ 11¼ 11⅛+ ¼
28 18⅝ Proler .25e 1.1 12 16 22⅜ 22⅛ 22⅜+ ⅛
18½ 15⅝ PSvCol 1.60 10. 9 190 16 15⅞ 16 + ⅛
24¼ 21⅝ PSCol pf2.10 9.4 5 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
29 24 PSInd 2.32 9.3 8 93 24⅞ 24¾ 24⅞— ⅛
13½ 10⅛ PSIn pf 1.08 9.6 z80 11⅛ 11¼ 11¼— ⅛
109¼ 101 PSIn pf 9.44 9.1 z2600 104 104 104 — ½
103½ 92½ PSInd pf8.38 9.0 z70 93 93 93
22½ 18⅛ PSvNH 2.12 12. 6 111 18⅜ d18 18⅛— ¼
28⅝ 25 PSNH pf2.75 11. z200 25½ 25½ 25½
22⅝ 18⅝ PSvNM 1.92 9.5 7 54 20⅝ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
24⅝ 20 PSvEG 2.20 11. 7 300 20⅝ 20 20⅝
48 39½ PSEG pf4.08 10. z30 41 41 41 + ½
49½ 41 PSEG pf4.18 10. z40 42 42 42
50½ 42 PSEG pf4.30 9.2 z100 46½ 46 46½— ½
59½ 51 PSEG pf5.05 9.6 z610 52⅝ 52⅝ 52⅝— ⅛
62⅝ 52¼ PSEG pf5.28 9.8 z140 53¾ 53⅝ 53¾+ ⅜
25⅝ 21⅝ PSEG pf2.17 9.6 8 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝
27¼ 24½ PSEG pf2.43 9.7 10 25¼ 25⅛ 25⅛
123½ 109 PSE pf12.25 11. z30 110 109½ 109½— ½
92⅝ 79 PSEG pf7.80 9.5 z10 82¼ 82¼ 82¼
88½ 76 PSEG pf8.08 10. z150 79¾ 79¾ 79¾
89⅝ 75⅝ PSEG pf7.52 9.2 z100 82¼ 82 82 +1½
107 97 PSEG pf9.62 9.6 z190 100 100 100
10⅝ 5½ Publick 1087 9½ 9⅝ 9⅛+ ⅛
8⅝ 3½ Pueblo 4 15 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
18¼ 15⅝ PoSPL 1.56 9.7 7 45 16¼ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
48 28⅝ Pullmn 1.60 5.2 8 115 31⅝ 30⅞ 30⅞— ⅝
20⅛ 14⅝ Purex 1.16 7.0 8 73 16½ 16½ 16½
8¾ 3 PuritnFa 49 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ¼
30⅜ 22⅛ Purolir 1.22 4.7 8 15 28⅝ 27⅞ 27⅞
27⅜ 21¼ QuakO 1.20 5.2 6 36 23 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
110 104 QuaO pf9.56 8.9 z130 108 107 108 — ½
19⅛ 12⅝ QuakStO .88 5.8 10 125 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
29⅝ 18⅝ Quanex s 1 3.3 9 163 u30 29⅝ 29⅝+ ⅛
12½ 4⅝ Questor .20 2.6 10 11 7¾ 7⅝ 7¾— ⅛

— R—R—R —

33⅞ 23⅝ RCA 1.60 6.0 9 787 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅛
44 37 RCApf 3.50 8.8 z40 39⅞ 39⅞ 39⅞— ⅜
74 57⅝ RCA pf 4 6.7 1 59½ 59½ 59½— ½
17½ 9⅞ RTE .60 5.9 5 32 10¼ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
20 11⅛ RLC .56 3.5 5 184 16½ 16 16 — ¼
16¼ 10⅝ RalsPur .58 5.4 8 843 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
17 4⅜ Ramad .12e 1.0 29 2244 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛
20¾ 14 Ranco .76 4.7 7 16 16⅝ 16¼ 16¼
17¼ 8 RapAm .40e 4.1 2 87 14½ 14½ 14½
40¾ 24½ Raybt 1.60b 5.2 5 24 30⅝ 30 30⅝+ ⅜
27⅜ 14⅞ Raymndln 1 5.6 5 60 18⅝ 17¾ 17¾— ⅜
58⅝ 39⅝ Raythn 1.60 3.5 9 154 46¼ 45⅝ 46⅛— ⅛
32⅜ 18⅝ ReadBat 1 4.3 8 38 23⅝ 23¼ 23⅝— ⅜
21 12¼ RltRef 1.93 13. 8 5 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
7⅝ 3½ Redman .06e 1.3 4 48 4⅝ 4½ 4½— ⅛
11⅞ 7⅛ ReeceCp .60 6.3 7 9 9½ 9½ 9½— ⅛
30⅞ 21⅞ ReevsB 1.80 5.9 4 33 30⅞ 30 30⅞+ ⅜
16¼ 10⅝ ReichCh .74 5.6 10 73 13⅜ 12½ 13¼+ ⅜
41 29⅝ ReinEl 1.60 4.8 8 1 33½ 33½ 33½— ⅛
43¼ 29¼ ReinGp 1.60b 4.1 4 139 39⅝ 39 39⅝
27⅝ 23⅝ RelG pf2.60 10. 5 25½ 25¼ 25½+ ⅛
28⅝ 25 Relin pf2.68 10. 2 26½ 26½ 26½
25⅝ 11⅝ RepCp .45e 1.8 5 75 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
31⅜ 22 RepFnS 1.84 6.1 4 5 30 30 30 — ⅛
3 1⅝ RepMtg 12 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
28¾ 21¼ RepStl 1.80a 6.7 3 77 27⅝ 26¾ 27 — ⅜
25⅜ 20⅝ RepTex 1 4.3 5 7 23 23 23 — ⅛
17⅝ 9 ResvOil .24 1.4 13 378 17 16⅞ 16¾— ⅛
26¾ 19⅝ RsOil pf1.75 6.5 204 u26⅞ 26⅛ 26¾+ ⅜
32⅝ 20⅝ RevcoD .64 2.4 11 110 26⅝ 25⅞ 26¼+ ⅜
19⅝ 11⅞ Revere 3 31 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝
59 43⅝ Revlon 1.30 2.8 12 1189 46⅝ 45⅝ 45⅞— ⅜
22½ 12⅝ Rexham .60 2.9 9 34 20⅝ 20¼ 20½
21¼ 15½ Rexnrd .96 5.3 6 12 18¼ 18⅛ 18¼+ ¼
65 53⅝ Reynln 3.80 6.7 6 167 56⅝ 56½ 56⅝— ⅛
75 58¾ Reyln pf2.25 3.6 6 62½ 62½ 62½— ⅜
49⅝ 48⅝ Reyln pf n 4.10 8.3 97 49½ 49⅝ 49½
39¾ 27⅝ RevMtl 1.80 4.9 4 59 37⅛ 36½ 36½— ½
25¼ 16½ RichCo 1.20 5.8 5 5 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝
31 21 RchMer 1.06 5.0 8 131 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛— ¼
21⅞ 15⅝ RiegelT 1.50 8.3 8 2 18 18 18 — ⅛
35¼ 21⅜ RioGran 1 3.2 6 52 32⅝ 31¼ 31⅛—1⅛
18⅝ 12⅝ RioGr pf .80 5.0 48 16 15⅞ 15⅞— ⅛
26 16⅝ RiteAld .54 2.6 8 81 20⅞ 20½ 20⅞+ ¼
29½ 17 Robshw 1.30 6.0 6 40 21⅞ 21½ 21½— ¼
35 22⅝ Robtsn 1.90 5.9 6 36 32¼ 32 32
12⅝ 8½ Robins .40 4.5 8 133 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
19⅝ 16⅛ RochG 1.44b 9.1 7 91 16⅛ d15⅝ 15⅞— ¼
20½ 15½ RochTl 1.56 8.4 7 27 18⅝ 18½ 18½— ¼
15¼ 10⅛ Rockowr 1 7.0 5 86 14½ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
40¼ 30⅝ Rockwl 2.40 6.1 6 78 39⅛ 39 39⅛
36 27¾ Rklnt pf1.35 3.9 6 34¼ 34½ 34¼
40¼ 30½ RohmH 1.52 3.9 7 52 38⅝ 38⅜ 38½+ ⅛
19⅞ 10 Rohrlnd 5 115 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
23⅝ 15⅝ Rollins .72 3.7 9 330 19¼ 19 19¼+ ¼
40 28⅝ Rolm s 27 380 34 33 34 — ⅜
6¼ 2½ Ronson 58 6 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
11⅞ 9¼ Roper s .90 8.7 5 26 10½ 10⅜ 10⅜— ⅛
21½ 13⅛ Rorer .76 5.1 11 248 15⅝ 14⅞ 15
27 15 Rosario .60 2.5 11 136 24⅝ 23½ 24¼+1¼
27¼ 13⅝ Rowan .10 .4 12 73 22⅝ 22⅜ 22½— ⅛
20½ 13 RC Cos 1.84 7.2 46 21 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
68⅞ 55⅝ RoylD 4.85e 7.1 7 92 68⅞ 68 68¼+ ½
34¼ 21¾ Rubbrm .76 3.1 9 29 24¼ 23⅞ 24¼+ ¼
13⅝ 9⅝ RussTog .88 8.7 7 14 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
23⅜ 14⅞ RyanH 1 5.3 7 169 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅞+ ⅜
30⅝ 18 RyderS .80 3.3 7 816 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝+ ⅛

— S—S—S —

10⅛ 5⅝ SCA .35t 4.8 11 75 7⅛ 7¼ 7¼
24⅞ 16¼ SCM 1.10 5.0 4 131 22⅝ 22 22 — ⅜
23⅝ 9⅝ SPSTec .50 2.7 8 60 19⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ½
36⅞ 23½ Sabine .56 1.7 28 4 33½ 33½ 33½
13⅝ 8 Safadin .32 2.4 12 90 13½ 13⅛ 13¼+ ⅛
46 36½ Safewy 2.60 7.1 7 550 36⅝ 36⅛ 36⅝— ⅜
16¾ 8⅝ SagaCp .44 4.9 5 41 9 9 9
29⅝ 21⅜ SJoMn 1.30 5.2 10 63 25⅛ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ⅛
14 12⅝ StJoLP 1.26 11. 8 x18 12 d11⅝ 12
43⅞ 34⅝ StLSaF 2.50 6.0 6 11 41⅝ 41½ 41½— ¼
12⅝ 10 SPaul 1e 9.5 5 10⅝ 10½ 10½
35¼ 26⅝ StRegP 1.80 5.9 7 96 30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅛— ⅛
8⅞ 5½ Salant .40 6.2 6 11 6½ 6½ 6½— ¼
21⅞ 7⅛ Sambos 14 237 8 7⅝ 8
16 14¼ SDieGE 1.44 9.4 8 95 15⅝ 15⅜ 15¼+ ⅛
18⅜ 15⅝ SJuanR 1.05t 6.3 19 16 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
23¼ 12⅜ Sanders .40 1.9 10 92 21 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅜
39½ 29⅝ SFeInd 2.40 6.6 6 141 36⅝ 36⅝ 36⅝— ⅛
10¼ 8 SFeln pf .50 5.0 1 10 10 10 — ⅛
40½ 25¼ SFeInt .72 2.3 12 871 32⅛ 31⅞ 31⅞— ⅛
19⅝ 13 SafWei .88 6.0 7 13 14⅝ 14¼ 14⅝
9¼ 4⅝ SaulRE 28 8 7⅞ 8
8½ 4¾ SavASip 14 56 7¾ 7½ 7½— ⅛
15 7 SavOnD .40 4.1 8 22 10 9⅞ 9⅞
13⅛ 10⅛ SavEIP 1 9.6 4 43 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
13⅛ 11⅝ SavE pf1.28 11. 1 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
24¼ 11⅝ Savin .50 3.0 4 391 17⅝ 16¾ 16¾— ⅜
8⅝ 4⅝ Saxon 6 107 5⅝ 5⅜ 5¼
5½ 2⅝ Schaefer 15 3½ 3⅜ 3½
38 27⅝ SchrPlo 1.44 4.9 8 429 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅝+ ⅛
62⅜ 62 SchrPl pf n5.07 8.1 395 62¾ 62⅜ 62⅜
16¼ 9¼ Schlitz .40 4.1 24 216 10 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
76 66⅜ Schimb s1.10 1.5 19 488 74⅝ 74 74½— ⅛
25⅛ 18 SCOA s .80 3.3 8 70 24¼ 24½ 24½— ⅜
6⅛ 3½ ScotLad .36r 7.0 87 5⅛ 5 5⅛
36½ 22 ScotFet 1.60 5.9 6 26 27⅛ 26⅞ 27⅛+ ⅛
21⅜ 15⅝ ScottF .64 3.2 8 108 19⅝ 19½ 19¾— ⅛
19⅝ 13⅝ ScottP .92 5.1 6 392 18⅛ 17⅞ 18 — ⅛
14⅝ 8⅛ Scottys .36 2.6 8 127 u14¼ 13⅝ 13⅞— ⅛
24⅛ 17¼ Scovill 1.40 6.8 6 31 20½ 20⅝ 20½— ⅛
8⅞ 6⅝ Scudder 17 5 8⅝ 8⅝
9⅝ 8⅝ Scud pf .81e 9.0 45 9 9 9
14⅝ 11⅝ SeaCA pf1.46 11. 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
36⅛ 16⅝ SeaCont .42 2.0 6 196 22 21 21 —1
35⅞ 23⅝ SeabCL 2.20 8.0 5 176 28 27⅝ 27⅝— ⅛
15½ 9⅝ SeabWA .40b 2.9 9 153 14⅛ 13⅝ 14 + ¼
31½ 23 Seafst 1.12 4.3 7 42 26⅛ 26 26⅛+ ⅛
34⅝ 22⅛ Seagrm 1.12 3.3 12 46 34 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅛
17½ 10½ Seagrv .27e 1.8 7 5 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
27½ 19¼ SealPw 1.10 3.9 7 103 28½ 27¾ 28 — ⅛
16⅛ 10⅛ SearleG 1.52 3.3 11 1269 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝— ⅛
28⅝ 19⅝ Sears 1.28 6.3 7 2409 20⅝ 20⅜ 20⅝— ⅛
14¾ 7 Seatrain 5 160 7½ 7 7½+ ⅛
29¼ 27⅝ SecPac n1.80 6.2 5 136 29 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅛
48½ 25⅝ Sedco .64 1.8 11 288 35 33¼ 34⅝+1⅛
14⅝ 11⅝ SelgLt 1.20b 8.9 6 28 13½ 13¼ 13½+ ⅛
11 7⅝ SvCpInt .28 2.8 6 17 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞+ ⅛
15⅝ 7⅝ Shakspr .52 5.3 6 7 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
28⅝ 11⅝ Shaklee .74 5.0 6 38 15 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅜
34½ 21 Shapell .15 .5 3 11 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝— ¼
17½ 7⅝ ShearH .40 3.1 3 113 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ¼
43⅝ 30¼ ShellOil 2 4.7 8 500 43 41¾ 42⅜+1⅛
65⅞ 39 ShellT 1.33e 2.0 11 84 u66 65⅝ 66 +1½
14⅝ 8⅞ ShelGlo .70 6.5 4 14 10⅝ 10¼ 10¼+ ⅛
31⅜ 19⅝ Shrwin 19 30 21½ 21⅛ 21½+ ⅛
58 44 Shrw pf4.40 9.3 z10 47¼ 47¼ 47¼
14⅝ 12½ SierPac 1.22 9.3 7 44 13⅛ 13 13⅛
28⅝ 19⅝ Signal .80 3.0 6 308 26⅝ 26¼ 26⅝— ⅜
38⅝ 28⅝ Signode 1.48 4.4 7 11 33⅝ 33⅝ 33⅝
21⅛ 10⅝ SimPrec .24 1.5 12 160 16⅛ 16 16⅛
14⅝ 8⅛ SimpPat .56 4.8 12 749 12¼ 11⅝ 11¾+ ⅛
24⅝ 12⅝ Singer .80 5.9 5 58 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝
38¼ 30¼ Singer pf3.50 11. 5 31⅝ 31⅛ 31⅛+ ⅛
30⅝ 20⅝ Skaggs .80 3.1 8 800 25⅝ 25½ 25½— ⅛
17⅛ 9½ Skyline .48 4.7 8 185 10⅛ 10¼ 10¼
24⅝ 17⅛ SmithA 1.40 7.3 3 7 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
54⅝ 36¼ SmithInt 1.12 2.1 10 90 54½ 53¾ 54½+ ¼
102½ 61½ Smtkln 2.40 2.5 16 132 97 96⅝ 96⅝— ½
22 14½ SmithTr .80 4.4 4 8 18¼ 17⅝ 18
44⅞ 32½ SnapOn 1.28 3.1 12 47 41⅛ 41½ 41⅛— ⅜
10⅝ 7⅛ SonyCp .10e 1.0 17 427 10 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
21½ 17⅝ SooLin s 8 7 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
6½ 2⅝ SoAltTr 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
19 16 SCrEG 1.68 10. 8 175 16½ 16¼ 16½— ⅛
20¾ 17 SoJerln 1.68 9.5 9 10 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
45⅝ 26⅝ Soutdwn .60 1.4 7 33 42⅝ 41⅞ 41⅞—1⅛
15⅝ 11½ SoetBk .80 5.8 6 34 14 13⅝ 13⅝
9¼ 7⅝ SoetPS 1.17t 15. 7 6 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
27⅝ 22⅝ SoCalE 2.48 10. 6 537 25 24½ 24⅝— ¼
16⅝ 13⅝ SouthCo 1.54 12. 9 1126 13½ 13¼ 13¼— ⅛
20⅝ 17¼ SoInGE 1.52 8.5 9 5 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
39½ 29½ SoNRes 1.25 3.3 7 40 38 37⅞ 37⅞+ ⅛
40 34½ SNETel 3.60 9.3 6 17 38⅝ 38⅝ 38⅝+ ⅛
34⅝ 25 SouPac 2.40 8.1 6 138 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝— ⅛
57¼ 44⅝ SouRy 3.20 5.9 6 13 54½ 54¼ 54¼— ⅛
29⅛ 26⅝ SoRy pf n2.60 9.5 2 27½ 27½ 27½— ¼
26⅝ 18½ SoUnCo 1.76 7.2 8 19 24⅝ 24⅝ 24½+ ⅛
34⅝ 24 Soutind .84 3.1 10 11 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝— ⅛
69⅞ 39¾ SouRoyl 1 1.5 18 39 67⅜ 65⅝ 65⅝—1⅜
19⅞ 14⅝ SwtAir s.28 1.5 5 33 18⅝ 18½ 18½
29⅝ 22¼ SwtBsh 1.24 5.5 6 200 22½ 22½ 22½
19⅝ 10⅝ SwtFore .40 2.2 5 112 18⅝ 18 18 — ¼
38 21¼ SwtFl pf1.50 4.4 37 34⅝ 34¼ 34¼— ½
15⅝ 13¼ SwtPS 1.28 9.7 8 369 13⅛ 13⅛ 13¼— ⅛
17⅝ 12½ SparlF .40 2.5 7 68 16¼ 15⅝ 16¼+ ½
15½ 10⅝ Sparton .60 4.9 11 4 12⅝ 12 12⅝+ ⅛
26⅞ 15⅛ SpectPh 14 50 21½ 21¼ 21⅛
23½ 14½ SperryH 1 6.3 5 23 16 16 16
51⅞ 38⅝ SperryR 1.32 2.7 8 312 49⅝ 48½ 49⅛+ ⅛
20⅝ 13 SqrnesM 1.05 6.7 4 31 16 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛

27 19⅝ SquarD 1.50 6.5 8 197 23⅜ 23¼ 23¼— ⅜
37⅝ 24 Squibb 1.08 3.5 12 830 31⅝ 31 31 —1¼
13⅝ 11⅝ StaRite n.70 5.4 7 21 13 12¾ 13 — ⅛
23 16½ Staley 1 4.7 15 81 21¼ 20½ 21¼+ ⅜
29⅝ 22¼ StBrnd 1.36 5.8 9 69 23⅝ 23½ 23½
35 19⅝ StBPnt .64 3.0 9 61 21¼ 20½ 21¼+ ½
20½ 13½ StdMotA .64 3.5 9 14 18⅝ 18½ 18½
50⅝ 38⅝ StOilCl 2.80 5.8 7 842 49⅝ 48½ 48½— ½
63⅞ 46½ StOInd 3 4.8 8 674 62½ 62⅜ 62½
52½ 28⅝ StOilOh 1.20 2.4 10 497 49⅝ 48¼ 49½+ ⅛
12¼ 7⅛ StPacCp .50b 5.6 4 57 9⅛ 8⅞ 9 — ⅛
19¼ 12⅝ Standex .70 4.0 7 7 17⅝ 17½ 17½— ⅜
29 22¼ StanW 1.08 3.9 7 150 28 27½ 28 — ⅛
6⅝ 3½ StMutInv 23 94 5¼ 5 5 — ⅛
11⅞ 9¾ StaMSe 1.05 10. 16 10½ 10⅜ 10½— ⅛
49¾ 36½ StaufCh 2.20 5.0 7 16 43⅞ 43⅝ 43⅝+ ⅛
13 8⅝ Sterchi .68 6.8 5 6 10 9⅞ 10 + ⅛
8⅝ 6¼ StarlBcp .66 7.9 5 27 8½ 8¼ 8⅝
19½ 14 SterlDg .77 4.1 12 1159 19⅝ 19 19 — ½
4⅞ 3⅝ SterPre .12b 3.3 13 11 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
25½ 12⅞ Sterndnt .60 2.4 11 30 25¼ 25⅛ 25⅛— ¼
18⅝ 13⅝ StevenJ 1.20b 8.3 5 54 14⅝ 14⅜ 14⅜
38⅝ 27½ StevWa 2.10 6.3 7 18 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅜+ ¼
31⅞ 18⅝ StokVC 1.32 4.9 11 494 u33⅝ 31⅞ 32⅞+1⅛
12⅝ 10⅝ StokVC pf 1 8.6 z130 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝+ ½
51¼ 38 StoneW 2.75r 6.9 8 14 40 39¾ 39⅞+ ⅛
29⅞ 10½ StonCon .60 2.3 20 35 26½ 26⅛ 26½
20⅝ 14⅝ StopShp 1.20 6.7 4 14 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ¼
47½ 17⅝ StorTec 17 584 44¼ 43⅞ 44 + ⅜
41 26 StorerB 1.30 3.3 10 17 39⅝ 39⅝ 39⅝
17¾ 12½ StridRit 1.08 7.3 7 32 15 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
32⅜ 27⅛ StuWar 1.25 4.4 5 66 28⅞ 28½ 28½— ⅜
5 2½ SuavSho .20 4.8 14 24 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
23¼ 16½ SubPrG 1.44 6.5 4 46 22 21¾ 22 + ½
32 22 SunChm .60 2.0 5 21 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝— ⅛
28⅝ 19 SunEl .60 2.4 14 11 25⅜ 25⅛ 25¼— ⅛
54½ 36⅝ SunCo 3 5.7 8 270 53⅝ 52⅛ 52⅝— ⅞
56¾ 37½ SunC pf 2.25 4.1 18 55 54⅛ 54⅛— ⅛
25 16⅝ Sunbm 1.40 5.7 7 1995 24⅝ 24 24½+ ⅛
26¾ 19 Sundstr 1 3.8 8 208 26⅝ 25⅝ 26 — ⅛
69⅝ 50 Sunds pf3.50 5.4 10 64½ 64½ 64½— ½
17½ 9 SunsM .20e 1.3 19 210 14⅝ 14½ 14⅝+ ⅜
20¼ 15⅝ SuprVal .54 2.9 9 17 18½ 18⅜ 18½+ ⅛
394 244½ SuprOil 2.80 .7 49 34 382 378 378 —5
16½ 9⅝ SupmkG .42 3.1 5 39 13⅝ 13¼ 13⅝
31 21½ Supm pf1.30 4.7 2 27½ 27½ 27½— ¼
12⅝ 5 Supscp 10 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
11⅞ 7¼ SutroM .97e 9.0 10 7 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
29⅝ 19½ Swank 1.40a 6.6 6 21 21⅜ 21 21¼
23⅞ 14½ Sybron .96 4.8 8 152 20⅛ 20 20 — ¼
40¼ 30 Sybrn pf2.40 6.9 3 34⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝+ ⅛
16 7⅝ Systron .10 1.1 9 45 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛

— T—T—T —

20⅝ 10⅛ TRE .84 5.1 8 71 16⅝ 16½ 16½— ⅛
42⅝ 33⅝ TRW 2 5.4 7 266 37⅜ 37 37 —1⅛
92¾ 73½ TRW pf4.40 5.3 5 85⅛ 83 83 —2
81 67⅜ TRW pr4.50 6.3 47 72¼ 71 71⅞— ⅜
25¼ 17½ TaftBrd .60 2.8 7 20 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝+ ⅜
4½ 1⅜ Talcott 287 4½ 4 4½+ ½
15⅝ 10⅛ Talley 1 9.6 6 30 10½ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
15⅝ 10⅛ Talley pf 1 9.1 2 11 11 11
21⅝ 16½ TampE 1.44 8.1 7 68 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅞+ ¼
34⅝ 19⅝ Tandy 7 673 22⅝ 22 22⅜+ ⅜
4⅝ 3⅝ Tandycft n 2 277 4 4 4
13⅛ 7⅛ Tappan .28 2.2 31 157 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
15⅝ 9 Tchncolr .60 4.6 9 77 13 12⅝ 13 + ¼
14⅝ 7⅝ Technicn 10 70 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
57 38⅝ Tektrnx .64 1.2 14 11 54½ 54¼ 54¼— ⅛
11 6⅝ Telecor 8 12 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
130½ 80⅝ Teledn 9.92t 8.3 6 298 119⅝ 118⅝ 119⅝— ⅜
16⅝ 8⅛ Telprmt 21 137 15⅞ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
9¼ 3⅝ Telex 10 151 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅛— ⅛
34½ 29 Tenneco 2.20 6.7 7 694 32⅝ 32½ 32⅝+ ⅛
12⅝ 6¾ Tesoro 6 178 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅜— ⅛
25⅝ 19½ Tesor pf2.16 9.2 10 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
27⅜ 22½ Texaco 2.16 8.0 7 1745 27⅛ 27 27⅛— ⅛
41¾ 35½ TexCm 1.40 3.5 8 39 40 39¾ 39¾— ⅛
47 32 TexEst 2.30 5.3 8 55 43¾ 43⅛ 43⅝
30 26¼ TxET pf2.87 10. 12 28⅝ 28 28 — ⅜
48⅝ 34⅜ TexGT 2.64 6.3 7 50 42 41½ 41¾+ ¼
22⅝ 16 Texlnd .60 2.8 5 29 21½ 21⅛ 21¼— ¼
92½ 72 Texinst 2 2.4 13 115 83½ 82⅝ 83½+ ⅜
15¼ 5⅝ Texint 13 681 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅜+ ⅛
39⅝ 24⅝ TexOGs .36b .9 10 231 39⅝ 38½ 38⅝— ⅛
57 42½ TxPcLd .45e .8 21 8 55⅝ 55½ 55½— ⅜
22¼ 18 TexUtil 1.64 8.7 7 513 19⅛ 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅛
25¼ 17⅝ Texsalf 1.20 5.3 13 101 22⅝ 22⅛ 22½— ⅛
44⅝ 35¼ Texgif pf 3 7.4 9 41 40½ 40½
13½ 3⅝ Texfi Ind 4 55 8 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
35 23½ Textron 1.80 6.9 6 105 26¼ 26⅛ 26¼
38½ 27 Textr pf2.08 7.3 15 28½ 28⅝ 28½— ½
39⅝ 27¼ Thiokol 1.30 3.7 7 77 35½ 35 35½
48⅝ 38⅝ ThmBet 1.52 3.6 12 20 42½ 42¼ 42½— ⅛
14⅝ 8¼ Thomin .52b 5.4 5 61 9⅝ 9¼ 9½
33⅝ 20 ThmJW 1.80 6.6 6 10 27⅝ 26¾ 27¼+ ⅜
17¾ 8 Thrifty .60 3.6 13 55 16⅝ 16⅜ 16⅝
37¾ 18⅝ Ticor 1.28 3.4 9 27 37½ 37⅛ 37½+ ⅛
28⅝ 19⅝ Tidwatr .90 3.7 9 25 24⅝ 24¼ 24½+ ⅛
34⅝ 19 TigerInt .80 3.2 6 618 25⅝ 25 25¼— ⅛
50⅝ 36½ Timeln 1.66 4.6 7 184 36⅝ d36¼ 36¼— ⅜
32⅝ 26⅝ Timl pfB1.57 5.8 220 27 26¾ 27 — ¼
35¼ 26⅝ TimesM 1.20 4.0 7 172 30⅝ 30 30 — ¼
59 45 Timkn 3 5.1 7 22 u59⅝ 58⅝ 58⅝
9 5⅝ TobinP 1 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ¼
34½ 15½ ToddSh 7 5 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝+ ⅛
25⅝ 12⅝ Tokheim .60 2.6 10 36 23⅝ 22⅝ 23⅛+ ½
24¼ 19⅝ TolEdis 2.20 12. 7 242 19⅝ d19 19⅛— ⅜
26¼ 21½ TolEd pf2.36 10. 3 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
24½ 20⅝ TolEd pf2.21 11. 2 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
12½ 7⅝ TonkaCp 24 11⅛ 11 11 + ⅛
14⅝ 8¼ TootRol .40b 4.2 6 5 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
29⅝ 17⅞ ToroCo .72 2.7 9 28 26⅝ 26¼ 26¼— ⅛
19 15⅝ Tracor s.40 2.3 8 44 18⅛ 17⅝ 17¾— ⅛
21⅝ 17½ Trane s 8 22 18⅛ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅜
38¼ 27⅝ TranUn 2.12 6.8 6 44 31¼ 31 31
30⅝ 13⅝ TWC 4 303 18⅛ 18 18 — ⅜
23½ 17⅝ TWC pf 2 10. 2 19¼ 19¼ 19¼

18⅛ 15⅝ TWC pf 1.90 11. 21 16⅝ 16½ 16⅝+ ⅛
19⅝ 14⅝ Transm 1 5.6 5 337 17⅞ 17¾ 17¾
23¼ 19½ Traninc 2 9.9 18 20¼ 20¼ 20¼
28⅝ 16⅝ Transco 1.24 4.5 10 345 27⅝ 27⅛ 27⅝— ½
14½ 7½ Transcn .40 5.3 7 17 11½ 11⅛ 11½— ⅛
79¼ 73½ TrGP pf6.65 8.9 z60 74½ 74½ 74½
97½ 88½ TrGP pf8.64 9.5 z20 91 91 91
26⅞ 23½ TrGP pf2.50 10. 11 25 24⅝ 24⅝
18½ 12⅞ TrnsOh .40b 2.8 4 4 14½ 14½ 14½
27⅝ 19¼ Tranwy 1.60 7.1 5 11 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
40⅝ 30⅝ Travlrs 2.08 5.8 4 x659 36¼ 35⅝ 36⅛+ ⅛
44⅝ 33⅝ Travelr pf 2 5.0 x9 40 40 40 — ⅜
20⅝ 16¾ TriCon 1.94e 11. 80 17⅝ 17½ 17¾+ ⅛
31¼ 27 TriCn pf2.50 8.9 5 28 28 28
3⅝ 1⅝ TriSaM 2 17 3¼ 3⅛ 3¼
13½ 7⅝ Triaind .10r 1.1 10 9⅝ 9¼ 9¼
24¾ 14⅝ TriaPc .72 3.6 7 74 20⅛ 19⅞ 19⅞— ¼
13⅝ 6⅝ Trico .16 1.3 11 125 12⅛ 11⅞ 12 — ⅛
25 15⅝ Trintyln 1 4.5 7 45 22⅝ 22⅛ 22¼+ ⅛
17¼ 14⅝ TucsnG 1.42 8.9 8 96 16⅝ 15⅞ 16
42½ 24¼ TCFox 1.40a 3.5 6 437 40⅛ 40 40 — ⅜
24½ 17 TwinDs 1 5.2 7 8 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝— ⅛
23⅝ 14⅝ TycoLab .80 4.3 4 68 19 18⅝ 18⅝— ½
19¼ 13⅝ TylerCp .45 2.7 8 42 17 16⅝ 16⅝
42½ 21 Tymshr 17 106 38½ 37⅝ 38¼+ ⅜

— U—U—U —

45⅝ 23¼ UAL 1 4.2 2 974 24¼ 23⅝ 24 + ⅛
22 16⅝ UGI 1.64 7.8 7 6 21⅛ 21 21 — ⅜
22⅝ 14 UMC 1.20 7.9 6 36 15¼ 15⅛ 15⅛
3½ 1⅝ UMET Tr 20 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
34¼ 16 UNCRes .40 2.3 5 185 17¼ 16⅝ 17¼
39½ 17 UVind 1 2.6 9 115 39⅝ 39⅛ 39¼
14⅝ 10 Unarco .88 7.5 5 7 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
64⅝ 49⅝ UniNV 3.93e 6.2 7 6 63⅝ 62⅝ 63⅝+ ½
52½ 40⅝ UComp 2.40 4.9 9 42 49¼ 48⅝ 49 — ¼
43¼ 33⅝ UnCarb 2.80 7.5 6 300 37⅝ 37⅜ 37½— ⅛
11¼ 7½ UnCmrce .20 2.2 11 30 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
7 3⅝ UnionCp .31r 5.8 7 18 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅝+ ⅛
15⅝ 13⅝ UnElec 1.44 11. 6 170 13⅝ 13⅝ 13½
38 32⅝ UnEl pf3.50 11. z30 32½ 32½ 32½—1
49¼ 39⅝ UnEl pf4.50 11. z130 42 42 42
71 62 UnEl pf 6.40 11. z20 59⅝ d59⅝ 59⅝— ⅜
24⅝ 20⅝ UnEl pf2.13 10. 2 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
86 74⅝ UnEl pfH 8 11. 2 74⅝ d74 74 — ⅜
64⅝ 46½ UnOCal 2.60 3.7 8 358 69⅝ 69⅛ 69⅝— ¼
64⅝ 42½ UPacC 2.30 3.6 10 269 64⅝ 63⅞ 63⅞— ⅛
8½ 5 Uniroyal 19 295 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
82 42 Uniryal pf 8 14. z200 58⅝ 58½ 58½— ⅛
15½ 7⅝ UnBrnd .15e 1.7 5 76 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
48⅛ 29⅝ UEnRs 2.48 6.1 6 37 40⅝ 40⅝ 40⅝— ⅛
30⅛ 28⅝ UFinCal 1.90 3.0 9 24 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝— ⅛
23½ 13⅝ UnGrty .16 .8 7 47 21¼ 20⅝ 21⅛+ ⅛
27⅝ 22 Ullum 2.56 12. 6 55 22⅝ d21⅝ 22⅛
23⅜ 19 Ullu pf 2.20 11. z450 20⅝ 19⅝ 20⅛+ ¼
22 12½ Unitlnd .85b 4.9 6 17 17⅝ 17⅝ 17½
19⅝ 8⅝ Unitinn .22 1.9 5 21 12 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ UnPkMn 6 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
29⅝ 16 UnRefa .84 2.8 6 157 u31⅞ 29⅝ 30½+1⅝
16⅝ 14½ USFgS 1.58e 9.8 10 16⅛ 15⅝ 16½— ⅛
37⅝ 29 USFld 2.40 6.7 4 305 36⅛ 36 36 — ¼
33⅝ 23⅛ USGyps 2 6.7 4 114 30 29⅝ 30
30⅝ 22½ USGy pf1.80 6.8 2 26½ 26½ 26½— ½
13⅛ 6¾ USHom .52 4.1 4 392 13⅛ 12¼ 12¾— ⅜
10 6⅝ USInd .64 7.3 5 89 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
20⅛ 12⅝ USLease .52 3.3 6 1 16 16 16
7⅝ 4⅝ US Rty 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
30½ 19⅝ USShoe 1.48 7.0 5 45 21¼ 21 21 — ⅛
30⅝ 21⅝ USSteel 1.60 6.9 6 527 23¼ 23⅛ 23¼— ⅛
37 31 USTobc 1.84 5.8 10 12 31⅝ 31½ 31½— ⅛
52½ 35¼ UnTech 2.20 5.6 7 494 39⅝ 39¼ 39⅝— ⅛
70¼ 49¼ UTch pf3.87 7.2 1 53½ 53½ 53½— ½
20 17⅝ UniTel 1.44 7.8 7 230 18½ 18⅛ 18½— ⅛
24⅝ 22 UnT 2pf1.50 6.5 2 23 23 23 — ⅛
26⅜ 11⅝ Unitrod .50 2.2 11 16 23 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 6⅝ Univar .56 6.6 6 10 8½ 8½ 8½+ ⅛
22 14½ UnivFd .96 6.5 7 26 15⅛ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
24 15⅝ UnLeaf 1.20 6.3 7 10 19⅝ 18⅝ 19⅛+ ⅜
56 38⅝ Upjohn 1.52 3.4 9 64 45⅝ 44⅝ 44⅝— ½
25 17 USLIFE .66 2.8 7 60 24 23⅝ 24
11¾ 9¼ UslifeFd .96a 9.7 11 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
19⅝ 17 UtaPL 1.76 9.6 10 117 18⅝ 18¼ 18¼— ⅛
31⅜ 27½ UtPL pf2.80 9.9 1 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅛
24½ 20⅝ UtPL pf2.04 9.4 1 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝

— V—V—V —

21 16½ VF Cp 1.40 7.5 6 6 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
24⅝ 14 VSI Cp .60 2.9 7 29 20½ 20½ 20½
9⅝ 4⅝ Valleyin .40 5.9 3 7 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
16⅛ 10½ VanDrn .92 6.6 5 24 14⅛ 13⅝ 14
21⅝ 11⅝ Varian .40 2.2 31 136 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
14⅝ 7½ Varo .32 3.3 5 144 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
26 16⅝ Veeco .40 1.6 10 60 25½ 25 25¼— ⅛
9⅝ 4 Vendo 41 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ Venice 44 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
14¼ 11⅝ VestSe 1.36e 11. 15 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
33 18⅝ Viacom .32 1.0 15 32 31⅝ 31⅝ 31⅝— ⅛
15⅝ 12 VaEPw 1.32 11. 7 1352 12⅝ 12 12¼+ ⅛
99⅝ 87 VaEP pf8.60 9.5 z30 91 91 91
104⅛ 94⅛ VaEP pf9.75 10. z8570 96½ 94⅝ 96½+1¼
30⅛ 26⅛ VaEP pf2.90 11. 31 26¼ d26 26⅛— ⅛
18 7⅝ Vornado 78 199 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝— ⅜
16 9⅝ Vulcinc .75 5.1 5 19 14⅝ 14½ 14⅝+ ⅛
37¼ 26⅛ VulcnM 1.60 4.5 8 17 35⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝

— W—W—W —

37½ 17½ WUI .60 1.7 12 110 35⅝ 34½ 34½— ⅜
22½ 15½ Wabash .50 2.9 6 4 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
49 43⅝ WabR pf4.50 10. z120 44⅝ 44⅝ 44⅝— ⅛
21 15½ Wachov .76 4.6 7 17 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
7 3⅝ WachRty 17 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
29⅝ 19½ WalMrt .30 1.2 13 86 26⅝ 26 26 — ⅜
30½ 20⅛ Walern 1.40 5.2 6 16 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛
40 28 WlkrA 1.60a 4.2 8 26 37⅝ 37⅝ 37⅝— ⅛
33⅝ 21⅝ WallBus .84 3.4 8 1 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
29⅝ 17⅝ WalMu 1.40 5.9 4 33 24 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
35½ 26⅝ WaltJm 1.60 5.0 6 280 32 31⅝ 32 + ⅜
12¼ 10 WaltJ pf 1 9.1 z10 11 11 11 + ⅛
37½ 27½ WaltJ pf1.60 4.7 4 34 34 34 + ⅜
12⅝ 7⅝ WardFd 8 26 10⅝ 10⅝ 10½— ⅛

13⅝ 7⅝ Warnaco 5 26 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝—
32⅝ 21¼ WarnS 1.60 5.4 8 7 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝—
37⅝ 34⅝ WrnCom s1 2.9 7 245 35 d34⅝ 35 —
32½ 22⅝ WarnrL 1.32 5.6 9 443 23½ 23⅛ 23⅛
27 22⅛ WashGs 2.40 9.7 10 9 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝—
31⅝ 22⅛ WshNat 1.40 4.4 7 285 u32 30 31⅝+1
39⅝ 30⅛ WasN pf2.50 6.5 3 38½ 37⅝ 38½+1
24⅛ 20⅝ WshWt 2.08 9.3 7 48 22½ 22⅛ 22⅝
31⅝ 21½ WasteM .58 1.7 4 146 29½ 29⅛ 29⅝—
26⅝ 15 WatkinJ .40 1.7 24 72 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛—
7½ 4⅝ WayGos .48 7.5 8 17 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝
9⅝ 4⅝ WeanUn .20 3.6 7 13 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝—
13⅝ 12⅝ Wean pf1.26 9.7 7 13 13 13
38 18⅝ WebbD .20 1.0 13 198 20¼ 19⅝ 19⅝—
40⅝ 30⅝ WeisMkt 1.20 3.4 8 4 35⅝ 35⅜ 35⅝—
33¼ 25⅝ WellsF 1.72 6.0 5 71 28⅝ 28½ 28⅝
15 10⅛ WelFM 1.25e 8.5 9 33 14⅝ 14½ 14⅝
52½ 44⅝ WtPP pf4.50 9.9 z10 45½ 45½ 45½+
40 31½ WtPtPe 2.80 8.0 6 6 35⅝ 35 35⅝+
12¼ 8⅝ WstctT .80 6.7 10 2 12¼ 12 12 —
14⅝ 7⅝ WnAirL .40 4.6 3 231 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—
37 23⅝ WAir pf 2 7.8 6 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝+
30⅝ 23 WnBnc 1.36 5.0 6 761 27⅝ 27⅛ 27⅝—
32⅝ 20¼ WnCoNA .40 1.3 11 170 31⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝—
51⅝ 24⅝ WPacIn 1 2.0 59 49½ 49¼ 49¼+
27⅝ 15 WnPubl .88 3.3 12 29 27⅛ 27 27
22 14½ WUnion 1.40 7.9 8 98 17⅝ 17½ 17⅝+
52 42 WnUn pf4.60 10. 1 45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝—
11⅝ 9⅝ WUn dpf1.18 12. 9 10⅛ 10¼ 10¼
25½ 21 WUTl pf2.56 12. 4 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅝—
25 16 WestgEl .97 5.4 5 422 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
50⅝ 42 Wstg pf3.80 8.7 z20 43½ 43½ 43½+
30⅝ 23⅝ Wstvac 1.32 4.5 8 118 30 29½ 29½—
32⅝ 23¼ Weyerhr 1 3.4 8 588 29½ 28⅝ 29 —
47⅝ 36⅝ Weyr pf2.80 6.4 44 42⅝ 42 42 —
41 27⅝ WheelF 1.20 4.1 8 31 29⅝ 28⅝ 29⅝—
20⅝ 9 WheelPit 2 43 18⅝ 18½ 18½—
49½ 32 WhelPit pf5 13. z200 40 40 40 +
24⅝ 17½ Whirlpl 1.40 7.0 7 241 20 19⅝ 20 +
27⅝ 16⅝ WhitC 1.30 4.8 6 353 27⅝ 27 27⅛—
44 39⅝ WhitC pfA3 7.1 10 42¼ 42¼ 42¼—
44 37 WhitC pfC3 7.5 2 40 40 40
15⅝ 5⅝ WhiteMt 4 81 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝
18⅝ 9⅝ Whittak .50 3.5 6 74 14½ 14¼ 14⅝—
19½ 11⅝ Wickes 1.04 7.2 5 199 14⅝ 14¼ 14⅝—
12 6½ Wiebldt .44 3.8 11 66 11⅝ 11¼ 11½+
23⅝ 14 Williams 1 5.4 39 215 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝—
40 27 Wilms pf.80 2.5 1 32 32 32
11⅛ 6 WilshrO .14 1.3 28 215 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝+
31⅝ 25⅝ WinDx 1.44 5.5 8 65 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅛—
7⅝ 3 Winnbgo 14 638 3⅝ d 3⅛ 3⅝—
13⅝ 9⅝ WinterJ 1 9.4 12 8 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝—
29½ 25 WisEP 2.38 9.5 7 54 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛—
106 97¼ WisE pf8.90 9.0 z160 99⅝ 99 99 +
93 82¼ WisE pf7.75 9.0 z20 85⅝ 85⅝ 85⅝+
23 19 WisGas 1.92 8.8 7 23 21⅝ 21½ 21⅝+
21⅝ 18⅛ WiscPL 1.76 9.7 8 64 18½ d17⅝ 18½—
21¼ 17⅝ WiscPS 1.62 9.3 7 15 17½ d17½ 17½—
25 18⅝ Witco 1.20 4.9 6 295 24⅝ 23⅝ 24½+
17½ 10 WittrR .80 7.5 5 55 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝—
13⅝ 6⅛ WolvrW .30 2.8 6 27 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝—
19⅝ 12⅝ Wometc .60 3.2 8 98 19 18⅝ 18⅝—
31⅛ 15⅝ WoodPt .48 1.6 15 59 30½ 29⅝ 29⅝—
32 17⅝ Wolwth 1.60 5.5 6 682 29⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝—
43 26¾ Wolw pf2.20 5.4 90 41 40½ 40½—
12⅝ 5 WorldAir 24 23 7¼ 7⅛ 7⅛—
19⅝ 9⅝ Wurltzr .48 4.8 6 2 10 10 10
19⅝ 10⅝ Wylain .80 5.7 6 26 14 14 14 —
11½ 6¼ WyleLb .50 4.8 11 5 10½ 10⅝ 10⅝—
7½ 3⅝ Wyly 23 80 6 5⅝ 6 —

— X—Y—Z —

64 47 Xerox 2.40 4.1 10 752 58¼ 57⅝ 57⅝—
21⅝ 14¼ XTRA s .52 2.5 4 588 21⅝ 20⅝ 21⅛+
25 13⅝ Yates .20 .8 7 x42 25 23⅝ 24⅝+
21⅝ 15 ZaleCp 1 6.3 7 28 16¼ 16 16 —
17 12⅝ ZalenIA .80 6.3 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝—
18⅝ 10⅛ Zapata .30b 1.9 20 139 16⅛ 15⅞ 16⅛+
17⅝ 9¼ ZayreCp 5 18 13 12⅝ 12⅝—
19⅝ 12 ZenithR 1 6.8 11 235 14⅝ 14¼ 14⅝—
19½ 12½ Zurnind .80 4.9 7 25 16⅝ 16¼ 16⅝

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wa—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices April 26, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
13685	Abitibi	$17½	17¾	17½	+ ⅛
300	Acklands	$15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
8400	Agnico E	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
1000	Agra Ind A	$7	7	7	
16168	Alta Gas A	$20¼	19⅝	19⅝	
200	Alta Nat	$53¼	53¼	53¼	— ¼
1225	Algo Cent	$23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
6130	Am Bonzo	319	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
6930	Andres W A	$15½	15¼	15½	
2150	Asbestos	$48	47½	47½	
10750	Atco A	$21½	21¼	21⅛	
7840	BP Can.	$23½	23¼	23¼	
21885	Bank N S	$23⅝	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
1420	Beth Cop A	$17	16¾	17	+ ½
4800	Bralor Res	$11½	11⅛	11½	+ ½
2500	Bramalea	$17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
2025	Brenda M	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
15814	BCFP	$21½	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
2355	BC Phone	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
11549	Brunswk	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
1100	Budd Auto	$9	9	9	
1750	CAE A	$27½	27	27	— ¼
4114	Cad Fry	$15⅛	15¼	15¼	— ½
4155	Cal Pow A	$44¼	43¾	44¼	+ ½
14900	Camflo	$13½	13	13¼	
3700	C Nor West	$9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
9729	C Packrs	$29½	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
2520	Can Perm	$18⅛	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
619	Can Trust A	$26¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
500	C Tung	$26	26	26	+ ½
255	CCablesy A	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
250	Can Cel	$9⅝	9½	9½	
2000	CGE	$29½	29½	29½	
6253	CI Bk Com	$27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
3699	Cdn Tire A	$29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
8454	C Utilities	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
700	Candel Oil	$33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ½
6260	Cassiar	$10⅝	10½	10½	
24750	Celanese	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
20	C Holiday	$9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
8480	Con Distrb	$12½	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
9496	Cons Gas	$21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
3584	Con Fardy	325	315	315	—15
700	Conwest	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
44910	Coseka R	$8¼	8	8	— ⅛
4590	Cralemt	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
9950	Crush Intl	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
36400	Cyprus	$16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
12860	Daon Dev	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
1000	Daon A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18245	Denison	$21	20¾	20⅝	
6925	Dicknsn	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
1700	D Bridge	$33½	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
4798	Dofasco A	$34⅝	34⅛	34½	— ⅛
310	Dom Store	$18½	18½	18½	
400	Du Pont	$21	20¾	20¾	
2000	Dylex L A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
1320	East Mal	180	180	180	
4400	Electhom A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
1100	Emco	$10½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17610	Falcon C	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
10075	Fibrg Nik A	$58⅛	56⅝	57	+ ½
600	Fed Ind A	$7½	7½	7½	— ½
10300	Francana	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
400	Fruehauf	$12½	12½	12½	
1000	G M Res	450	450	450	
200	G Distrb A	$9	9	9	— ⅛
24750	Gibraltar	$8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
1600	Goodyear	$22½	21½	22½	+ 1¼
900	Grafl G	$43⅝	43½	43½	
3500	Granduc	119	116	116	+ 1
10178	Gt Cdn Sds	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
8400	GL Forest	$46	45⅝	46	+ ¼
172	Greyhnd	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
825	H Group A	420	420	420	
2300	Hard Crp A	335	330	335	— 5
3215	Harlequin	$15½	15⅝	15½	
2900	Hawker A	$12⅛	12	12	
569	Hayes D	$12½	12⅛	12½	
5129	H Bay Co	$27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅜
12725	IAC	$18	17¾	17⅝	— ⅜
500	Indal	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
500	Indusmin	$21	21	21	+ 1
1900	Inland Gas	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
2000	Int Mogul	$6	6	6	+ ⅛
6962	Tat Pipe A	$19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
600	Ivaco A	$15⅝	15	15⅛	
2887	Jannock	$24	23½	23½	— ½
7810	Kaiser Re	$19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
4250	Kam Kotia	408	385	385	—15
3335	Kelsey H	$29¼	27⅝	29¼	+1¼
19343	Kerr A A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1850	Labatt A	$21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
200	Lab Min	$42	42	42	+ ⅜
4184	Lacana	$5½	5¼	5¼	
1000	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
99	LL Lac	280	280	280	—15
20	Lob Co A	440	440	440	—15
300	Lob Co B	425	425	425	— 5
2725	Loeb M	$12	11½	12	+ ⅛
7400	MICC	$11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
800	Mclan H A	$22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
55709	MB Ltd	$23⅝	22	23¼	+ ⅜
3508	Molson A	$27	26¼	27	+ 1
1016	Molson B	$24¾	24⅛	24¾	+ ½
14860	Moore	$39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
12100	Murphy	$16	15⅝	16	
100	Nat Trust	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
23105	Noranda A	$43⅝	42⅝	42¾	+ ⅜
33913	Norcen	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
2085	NTecm B w	$23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
1688	Nowsco W	$29⅛	28½	29¼	+ 1
12400	Oakwood P	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7950	Ocelot B	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
10122	Oshawa A	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	
24090	Pace Pet	$15½	14⅝	15	
2054	Pamour A	$6	6	6	
3120	PanCan P	$49⅝	49½	49½	+ ½
70	Patino N V	$26	25⅝	26	+ ½
3950	Pembina	$9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
2547	Petrofina	$29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	— ⅛
2375	Pevto Oils	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
6495	Pine Point	$33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—
31100	Place G	335	325	330	—
12925	Placer	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
3580	Ram	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	
52135	Rd Stenhs A	$9	8⅝	9	+
11265	Reichhold	$13¾	13⅛	13¾	—
73995	Revnu Prp	200	190	190	
440	Roman	$26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+
400	Rothman	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—
5420	Sceptre	$7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	—
5600	Scotts A	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+
9527	Shell Can	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+
8743	Sherritt A	$11	10¾	11	+
200	Sigma	$42	42	42	+
6156	Simpsons	290	285	285	
33236	Simpsn S A	$9⅝	9	9⅝	+
6100	Slater Stl	$19	18⅝	19	+
800	Southm	$27½	27½	27½	—
50	St Brodcst	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝	—
21547	Stelco A	$30½	30¼	30⅛	+
3300	Steep R	380	375	375	—
3501	Teck Cor A	$14⅛	13⅞	14	—
4960	Teck Cor B	$13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
200	Teledyne	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3459	Tex Can	$62½	62	62½	+
775	Thom N A	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
5067	Tor Dm Bk	$23⅝	23½	23⅝	
945	Torstar B	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+
2281	Traders A	$17¼	17½	17⅝	—
11725	Trns Mt A	$11¼	11	11⅛	+
24385	TrCan PL	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
4775	Turbo CI B	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+
16442	UGas A	$11	10¾	10⅝	—
800	Union Oil	$22	21⅝	21⅝	—
1850	U Keno	$13	12⅝	12⅝	—
5600	U Siscoe	$9⅝	9	9	—
700	Van Der	$5	5	5	
8590	Verstl Cor	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	+
750	Vestgron	$14⅝	14½	14½	—
300	Voyager P	$24¼	24¼	24¼	
1658	Weldwod	$21¾	21	21½	+
1470	West Mine	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+
100	Westnhse	$33	33	33	+
12276	Weston	$24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+
350	Woodwd A	$23½	23½	23½	—
4070	Yk Bear	$6½	6½	6½	

Total sales 4,337,719 shares

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the April 27, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0515	4.204	108.43 *	47.17 *	0.2428	—	6.818 *	119.73 *	38.82 *
Brussels (a)	30.10	61.69	15.901	6.91775	3.5615 *	14.6685	—	17.562	5.6935
Frankfurt	1.8923	3.893	—	43.48 *	2.237 x	92.30 *	6.286 *	110.40 *	35.80 *
London (b)	2.0558	—	3.8905	8.948	1,735.50	4.218	61.95	3.52	10.871
Milan	846.15	1,734.10	446.84	194.28	—	412.16	28.099	492.85	160.07
New York (c)	—	2.057	1.8945	4.354	845.00	2.0535	30.13	1.7133	5.2885
Paris	4.35275	8.925	229.92 *	—	5.1495 x	212.17 *	14.4575 *	253.90 *	82.37 *
Zurich	1.7143	3.528	90.58865 *	39.39115 *	0.2027	83.573 *	5.69555 *	—	32.42555 *
ECU	1.33336	0.650673	2.52472	5.80611	1,128.49	2.73685	40.1541	2.28564	7.05281

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.288 ; Escudo. 49.05 ; Israeli £: 22.61 ; Peseta: 66.145 ; Schilling: 13.91 ; Sw.krona: 4.40 ; Yen: 219.57 ; Norw. krona: 5.1595 ; Fin mark: 4.0065 ; Belgian financial franc:30.71 ; Hong Kong $: 5.085 ; Singapore $: 2.2037 ; Canadian $: 87.515 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, April 27, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	7⅝	8⅛
AFAProt	11⅝	12⅛
AVMCp	4⅝	4⅞
AddisnW	11⅝	12½
AdvRoss	3	3⅝
AdvMicr	26⅝	27⅝
AlexAlex	27	27⅝
Allcoinc	22⅝	23⅝
AllynB	9⅝	10⅛
AFinCp	25	26
AFurn	3 7-16	3 11-16
AGreet	12⅝	13
AlntGp	48⅝	49⅝
AMicros	13⅝	13⅝
AWeldng	16½	17½
Amerr	3 1-16	3 5-16
Anodite	8⅝	8⅝
AnheusB	24	24½
AntoCp	9	9⅝
ArdenGp	3⅝	4⅛
ArkWGs	20⅝	21
AsdCola	22⅝	23½
AllGsLt	16	16⅝
BairdCp	8⅝	9⅝
BangHE	14⅛	14⅝
BkomRt	14⅝	14⅝
BasicRs	7⅝	8⅛
BossIFr	16	16⅝
BaylsMk	10	10½
Beeline	8½	9⅛
BetzLab	37	37⅛
BiabCo	13⅝	13⅝
BirdSon	22½	24
Birtchr	2⅛	2⅝
BlkHillP	25	25⅝
Bonanza	3⅝	4⅛
BrookS	33	34⅝
BrwTom	21⅝	22¼
Buckbee	6	6½
Buckeye	17½	18
BurnupS	5⅝	6⅛
CalWtSv	31½	33
ConrodH	2⅛	2⅝
CapSwC	12⅝	13½
CapinAir	3⅝	3⅝
CaraCp	8	9
CnVtPS	15	15⅝
ChmLea	24⅝	25⅝
ChesUtil	9⅝	10¼
CircleF	5	6
CitzUtA	38	38⅝
CitzUtB	33½	34⅛
ClarkJL	29	30½
ClowCp	8⅝	8⅝
ColuVent	1½	2½
ComClH	24⅝	25⅝
CmiShr	24	26
CmwTel	39½	41⅝
ConnGn	36⅝	37⅝
ConPap	59⅝	60½
Crawfd	15½	16½
CrosTrs	19½	19⅝
CulIrFed	1	1⅜
Cycltron	15½	17
DanlyM	21	22
DiaDes	12⅝	13⅛
DaytMal	23½	25½
DeklbAg	26⅝	27½
DeLuxC	33	33⅝
DelCanT	11⅝	12⅝
DeltarB	23½	24½
DeweyEl	1⅝	2⅛
DiaCrys	25⅛	26⅛
DixnCru	27½	29
Docutel	8⅝	8⅝
DollrGn	9⅛	9⅝
Donldsn	21½	22½
DorchGs	14⅝	15⅛
DoylDB	28⅛	21
DunkinD	14⅝	14⅝
Durlron	16⅝	17⅝
EconLab	23½	24
ElPasEl	10⅝	10⅝
ElderBe	8⅝	9⅛
ElecNucl	6	6½
ElMagul	6⅛	7⅛
EnrDev	20½	21⅛
Entwistl	3	3⅝
EqtOil	21⅝	22½
EthanAl	36⅛	37⅛
Fabrt	⅜	1
FidUnLf	32⅝	32⅝
FtBkSys	36⅛	37
FtBostn	20	20⅝
FtEmpS	10⅝	11⅛
FtWnFin	5⅝	5⅝
Flickor	13	13⅝
FloatPnt	12⅝	13⅛
FloWatU	⅛	1
ForestO	17⅝	18⅝
Formigli	2⅛	3½
FrankCp	8⅝	9
FrankEl	13	13⅝
GnRIEst	8½	10
GnReins	170	174
GovEFn	12	12⅝
GreenM	11⅝	12½
GreyAdv	35½	38½
GIRntl	15½	17
Gyrodyn	4⅛	5
Hardwk	15½	16¼
HrpRow	12⅝	13⅝
HarpGp	22⅝	23⅝
HartfNt	16⅝	17⅝
HeardF	28⅛	21
Halobm	2⅛	2⅝
Hoover	12⅝	12⅝
HartzRs	1	1½
Hyatllnt	15⅝	16⅛
IndNucl	4⅝	5⅝
Infraind	3⅛	3⅝
IntelCp	43½	45
IntrcEnr	7⅝	8⅛
IntmtGs	13⅝	14½
InBkWsh	9⅛	9⅝
IwaSoUt	24	24½
JamWP b	7⅝	8
Jomsby	18⅝	19½
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JostynM	17⅝	18½
KaisSt pf	19	19⅝
Kalvar	2⅛	2⅝
Kaman	18⅝	19½
KempAm	11	11½
KateGre	¼	⅜
Kaysam	2⅝	3⅛
KellySv	27½	29
Keuffel	17	18
Kimball	17⅛	17⅝
Kingsint	14	15
KnapeV	15	16
Kratos	14	15
Lancein	19⅛	20
LandRes	3⅝	4
LaneCo	22	23
LtdStor	8	8⅝
LinBcst	41	41⅝
Lopeirn	11½	12½
MadsGE	15⅝	16
MagellPet	2 15-16	3⅛
MalrRth	1⅝	1⅝
Mallkrt	28	29
MatAsst	24⅛	24⅝
MaulLP	27½	29
McCorm	14⅝	14⅝
McQuay	10⅛	11
MidsxW	20⅝	21⅝
MdldCap	6	6½
MidlRes	4 9-16	4 13-16
MidlBks	29⅛	30⅛
Millipr	27⅛	28
MissVIG	14	15
MontCol	8	8⅝
MooreFd	17⅝	18⅝
MoreRes	2	2⅝
Mostek	27½	28
MotchM	15⅝	16½
MotClub	4⅝	5⅝
Mueller	22	23
NoraCp	24	25½
NatGOil	14⅛	15⅛
NwldRE	14¼	15¼
NJNGas	14⅝	15⅛
NielsnA	24⅛	25⅛
NielsnB	24⅛	25⅛
NoCarGs	11⅛	11⅝
NoEOil un	76½	78
NwtNGs	11⅝	12⅛
NwstPS	16⅝	17⅛
Noxell	20⅛	20⅝
OgilvyM	21⅛	22½
OhFerro	8	9
OtterTP	20	20½
PCAInt	8	8½
PabstB	12⅝	13⅝
PeGoR	22	22⅝
PauleyP	9⅛	10
PeerMf	8⅝	9½
PenaEnt	15½	16
Petrolit	52	52
Pettibon	21½	22½
PierceSS	10⅝	11½
Pinkrtn	30	31
PionHIB	21⅛	21⅝
Plastline	1½	2½
Possis	6⅛	6⅝
Prosgro	1⅝	1½
PbSyNC	10⅝	11⅛
PurtBen	19⅝	20½
PutOCap	9	9½
Quolinss	6	6⅝
RosenPr	7⅝	8⅛
Raychm	90⅛	92½
Raymnd	25	26
RecoEq	9	9⅝
RoadEx	28	28⅝
RobbMy	37	39
Roselon	4	5
Rouse	10⅝	11
RusStov	15⅝	16⅛
Sadler	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	2⅛	2⅝
ScrippH	50	53
SeisDelt	12⅝	13
Svcmstr	28⅝	29½
Shawmt	33⅝	34⅝
SolidSt	11	12
SCalWtr	14⅝	15⅝
SwGsCp	11⅝	11⅝
SwEISv	15⅛	16
Standyn	29⅛	30⅛
StdRegs	25	26
StanHP	25⅛	26⅛
SterlSt	5⅝	6⅛
StrawCl	27	28½
SuperEl	7⅝	7⅝
TIME DC	7⅝	8
Tampax	27½	28½
TecumP	44	44
Tennant	28	28
Tiprary	9⅝	9⅝
ToscoCp	14	14⅛
TrnsOcO	20⅛	21
TricoPd	48⅝	51½
TrinOG	5⅝	6⅛
TysonFd	14⅛	15⅛
UnMeGII	10	11
USSurp	19⅝	20⅛
USTrck	15⅝	16⅛
UVaBsh	24½	25
UpPenP	17	17⅝
ValyGas	10⅛	10⅝
VanDus	19⅛	20⅛
VanceSn	5⅛	6
Velcro	18⅛	18⅝
VonBsh	14⅝	15⅝
WshEnr	14⅝	15⅛
WebbRs	17	18
Weldtrn	2	2⅝
WieinMd	9⅝	10⅛
WellsGn	3½	4⅛
WhWtts	4⅛	4⅝
WmorC	30⅛	31⅛
WoodLaf	28	28⅝
WVEng	8 7-16	8 11-16
WrightW	5⅛	5⅝
ZionUtn	19⅝	20⅛

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices April 26, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
200	AlgomaSt	$30⅛	30	30	
3743	Bnk Mont	$24½	24⅝	24½	+ ⅛
26500	Basic Res	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
400	Can Cmt	$14¼	14	14	— ¼
10200	Canron	$28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ½
3503	Con Bath	$13	13	13	
8575	Dom TxtA	$14⅝	14⅝	14½	
2300	FCA Int	340	340	340	+5
10700	RollandA	$9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ½
4670	Royal Bk	$40⅛	40½	40⅛	+ ⅛
2436	RoyTrstco	$16½	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
2736	Utd Asbest	295	290	295	+5

Total sales 537,194 shares.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—48

Amcord Inc, Amer Hess, AmeHess pf, Am Stores, Amstar, Amstar pfA, Arrow Elect, BoldwU 2.06pf, BiscaynSL, BurndyCp, Cdn Pacif, Carlina OKs, Cascde NGs, Clark Oil, Cont Oil, EdisonBros, EthylCp, EthylCp pfA, Fairch Cam, FedSignal s, Fla Gas, FostWheel, Frueht Corp, GiddLewis, GtWnFin s, Gulton Ind, Hack Wotr, Kennamtl, Marathn Oil, Milt Bradly, Mobil, Nwst Enrgy, Nucor, Petrolane, ProdRsh, Quanex s, Schlumb, Scottys, Seagram, Steri Drg, StokeVan, SunComp, Timken Co, UVInd, UnPacCp, Unit Refi, Veecoins, Yates Ind

NEW LOWS—43

ApacheCp wi, ApldDigi, ApldDig cvpf, Balt GasEl, CaroPL pfA, CenMePw, Coachmn, Comw Edis, CmE 1.42pf, Consu Pow, Duke Pow, DukeP pfAA, DukeP pfG, EastnAirL, Eastn Util, Fla Pow, GPUCp, GaPw 2.56pfn, Ill Power, IowaEl LtP, IowaIll GE, IowaIllG pf, JerCe 8.12pf, JerCeP 11pf, LongIL pfP, Louisv GE, Marion Lab, McDermott, McDer 2.20pf, MidSoUt, NewEng, NYStaEG, NorStaPw, PhEl 4.40, PhEl 7.7, Potom El, PubSvc NH, Roch Gas, Union Elec, Unit Illum, Va ElPow, VaEP 2.9, WiscPw

7 Bolivian Officers Killed in Plane Crash

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 27 (UPI) — Seven Bolivian military officers, including two presidential aides and the commander of the air force academy, were killed yesterday when their twin-engine aircraft crashed during takeoff at El Alto International Airport here, an air force spokesman said.

The plane exploded seconds after taking off on a flight to eastern Bolivia. Among those killed were Lt. Col. Emilio Arabe Claure, director of the Air Force Polytechnic School; and two aides to President David Padilla.

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 28-29, 1979

EDF Fails to Break 0.5% Margin Level

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, April 27 (IHT) — De-ite the continuous decline in in-rest costs for borrowers tapping e Eurocurrency market this year, e rock-bottom margins paid by ple-A-rated borrowers remains tually unchanged at a half per-ntage point over the London in-rbank offered rate (Libor).

This is the conclusion being awn by bankers from the terms fered on Electricite de France's ng-awaited operation. The ench utility is seeking $700 mil-n for 12 years as a standby loan back up its sales of commercial per in the U.S. market. The new cility will replace two earlier, ore costly back-up lines.

If the Eurocredit is drawn upon, DF will pay 0.4 point over Libor r the first four years, 0.5 point er Libor for the second four ars and 0.6 point over for the fi-l four years. This loan will have average life of 10½ years and the ighted average spread will be 486 percent.

This compares with a half-point read paid by the U.K. Post Off-on its $250-million, 10-year bul-loan arranged late last year — e of the most recent operations a triple-A-rated creditor. In the antime, the interest charge on ans for Spain and Italy have fall-to a half point over Libor and ch Third World borrowers as Ar-ntina are able to borrow at rates ginning at ⅝ point over Libor.

Optical Low

France's Caisse Nationale de lecommunications earlier this ar arranged a $360-million, 10-ar standby credit where the mar-gin started at ⅜ percent over Libor for the first three years. However, that was more optical than real as any drawing of more than 180 days will raise the cost to a half point. The EDF operation is considered a trend-setter as bankers estimate that if any attempt is going to be made to try to pierce the half-point barrier it would come from France.

Eurobankers, however, have been insistent that they would not lend below that level and a number of banks, notably U.S. and West German, have sharply curtailed their Euromarket activities, arguing that spreads are already too low for them to be able to make a profit on the deals.

Although the net return to the banks is the minimum they say they need, EDF can also claim a victory in setting a new low as the bare spread, the charge on the credit minus the facility fee, is 0.15 percent over Libor for the first four years, 0.25 percent for the second four and 0.35 percent for the final four.

However, EDF has agreed to pay a quarter-point "facility fee" on the entire amount, whether drawn upon or not. This replaces the generally used commitment fee, which a borrower pays on the undrawn portion of a standby loan, bringing the effective return to 0.4, 0.5 and 0.6 percent, respectively.

As it is highly unlikely that EDF will have to use this facility, bankers consider it significant that EDF was not able to set a new low on the fees. The front-end fee is the traditional quarter percent as is the facility-commitment fee.

Bundesbank Supporting Mark Rate

Inflation 'Alarming,' Emminger Warns

FRANKFURT, April 27 (AP-DJ) — Bundesbank president Otmar Emminger said yesterday that certain elements currently working in favor of the dollar could disapppear soon, indicating the West German central bank's interest in a stronger Deutsch mark or at least in stabilizing the dollar-mark exchange rate.

Mr. Emminger also warned that unless inflation is checked, the current strong growth of the German economy may be jeopardized. He emphasized official interest in seeing the economic uptrend becoming self-supporting in the future.

In a televised panel discussion, Mr. Emminger conceded that the Bundesbank had recently been supporting the mark by selling dollars with the full backing of U.S. monetary authorities.

He said in the first three and a half months of 1979, about 12 billion DM in speculative positions had left West Germany and he remarked that such outflows should not go on unchecked.

Interest Raised

He noted that because of the current dollar stability, the interest-rate differential between the United States and Germany in favor of the dollar was one of the stimulants for current outflows.

Mr. Emminger said that some of the recent uptrend in the German inflation rate was attributable to the fact that higher inflation abroad was imported via import prices. He said that while import prices here had been down about 3 percent on the year last autumn, they were up this spring about 4 percent. This, he explained, was because the mark had weakened against the dollar and that higher import prices could not now be balanced through an appreciating mark as last year.

He stressed the Bundesbank's preoccupation in arresting the inflationary trends and said the central bank had received "alarming signals" of rising prices. He noted that wholesale prices had risen 4.9 percent in March from a year earlier, registering the highest increase since December 1976.

Underlining the price rises, the statistics office reported today that the cost of living index for April was up 0.5 percent from March and 3.5 percent from a year earlier, based on preliminary calculations.

On the basis of latest available data, Mr. Emminger said last night, the central bank now expects the average 1979 inflation rate, as reflected in the cost of living index, to rise between 3.5 and 4 percent.

Semiconductor Future Shock

'Superchip' Coming Soon To a Computer Near You

BOSTON, April 27 (AP-DJ) — The calculating power of yesterday's room-size computers today is packed into single chips of silicon almost small enough to pass through the eye of a needle. The chips now contain thousands of transistors and other parts, but that will swell to hundreds of thousands or even millions of parts with the next step in miniaturization — very-large-scale integration, or VLSI.

Many experts believe that VLSI will make it possible, perhaps within five years, to compress the number-handling prowess of a modern, large computer into a single part about the size of a match head.

In giving birth to the promising superchip, however, industry faces a host of problems. VLSI will require costly and exotic new manufacturing methods. Manufacturers concede they do not yet know how to design circuits of far-greater density, nor whether the effort will be worth the cost, nor who will want all that number-crunching capability.

Cubist Centipedes

The advent of such "superchips," they say, could prove to be as much a boon for the computer and semiconductor industries as the leap from transitors to integrated circuits in the 1960s. For superchips may open the way to computers that anyone can use — compact, inexpensive machines able to talk to people and listen, to answer questions posed in everyday language, and to read print and handwriting.

The shrinking chips — packaged in plastic with a dozen or more stubby connecting wires and resembling cubist centipedes — are the circuits that do the arithmetic and remember the information in computers. The rising number of transistors and other parts on each chip is the primary reason for the falling cost of computing, which has dropped about 40 percent a year since the introduction of integrated circuits in the 1970s.

If progress continues at its present pace, one chip will be able to remember and recall about a quarter-million bits — or basic units of computer information — in a few years and a million bits a decade later, according to projections by semiconductor manufacturers. The number of logic, or decision-making, computer circuits on a chip will climb to roughly 25,000 by mid-1980 and to a quarter-million five years later, they expect.

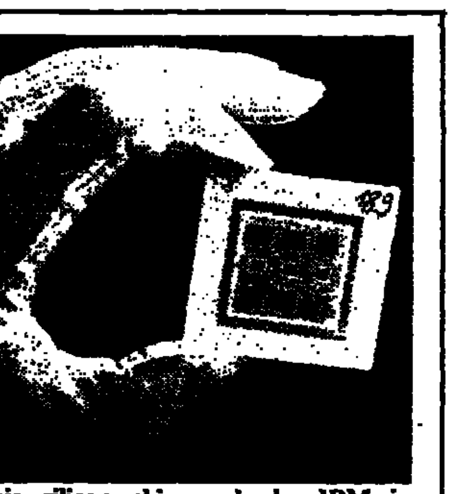
Ignoring development costs, such ultra-dense circuits probably could be manufactured for less than $100 each, according to Gordon Moore, president of Intel Corp., a semiconductor producer. Today's large computers — the size of several filing cabinets and selling in the $1-million range — contain about 100,000 logic circuits and a main-memory capacity of a few million bits.

The advent of cheap calculating power probably would make computers and machines that contain them much more reliable. In addition, products already given some electronic intelligence by current chips such as ovens, clocks, and traffic lights, will become smarter with VLSI.

Perhaps most important is the VLSI circuits' promise for building computers that adapt to people rather than requiring people to adapt to them.

At several so-called artificial-intelligence projects in the United States, computers have been programmed to follow instructions and answer questions put to them in ordinary sentences, rather than in programming jargon that must be used in communicating with most computers. At some of these laboratories, research in what is known as pattern recognition has provided machines with a crude sense of vision, enabling them to discriminate among various shapes and to read some free-form handwriting.

All of these programs have serious limitations at present. It would take the fastest machine half an hour or more, for example, to



This silicon chip made by IBM in France is the highest-capacity integrated circuit used by the concern. It contains 10 meters of wiring and 6,336 circuits compared with 1,408 previously.

identify the words in a minute-long speech. Yet they work well enough to have commercial possibilities if only they were not so expensive to operate.

While there are physical barriers to making the circuits necessary for such futuristic computing, industry is finding ways to circumvent them with new processes.

Yet superchips are raising concerns of a different sort among managers, marketing specialists and scientists at semiconductor and computer companies.

The new processes and required technology will sharply increase capital-equipment expenditures and probably further concentrate the industry around existing large companies, observers say. "Five years ago, it cost $5 million to set up a (semiconductor) wafer (manufacturing) line. Today it costs $15 million to $20 million, and the figure will be $30 million in another three years due to changing technology," says Pierre Lamond, technical director of National Semiconductor.

He believes, VLSI will turn the cost of capital equipment into a major problem for the semiconductor industry. The investment required will be astronomical and to maintain a reasonable return on it "very, very difficult — perhaps impossible for small firms."

U.S. Deficit Off Sharply For March

Trade Gap Is Halved During First Quarter

WASHINGTON, April 27 (Reuters) — The U.S. trade deficit narrowed to $821.3 million in March, seasonally adjusted, from February's $1.3-billion deficit and a $2.86-billion deficit a year earlier, the Commerce Department said today.

The deficit, the 34th consecutive, was the smallest since May, 1977's $723-million gap.

Exports rose 7 percent in March to a record $14.45 billion while imports rose 3.2 percent to $15.27 billion.

The deficit for the first quarter this year was $5.22 billion compared with a deficit of $10.41 billion a year ago.

On the accounting basis used by most U.S. trading partners to include the cost of shipping and insuring imports, the March deficit registered $1.78 billion compared with deficits of $2.21 billion in February and $3.75 billion in March, 1978.

All 10 classifications of U.S. exports showed increases for March, with agricultural exports rising to $2.91 billion from $2.38 billion in February. The U.S. surplus on agricultural trade was $1.48 billion in the month compared with a $1.13-billion surplus in February.

Trade in manufactured goods was in surplus by $807.1 million, up from the $254.4-million surplus in February.

Oil and petroleum product imports rose to $3.71 billion from $3.29 billion in February.

Imports of raw materials other than petroleum rose in March to $885.9 million from $862.1 million. Exports of raw materials other than petroleum and coal rose to $1.61 billion from $1.46 billion in February. Coal exports rose to $312.6 million from $217.7 million.

Imports of non-monetary gold rose to $55.6 million in March from $36.6 million in February.

The U.S. trade deficit with Japan narrowed to a seasonally adjusted $286.3 million in March from February's $781.2 million, the department said. Imports from Japan fell to $1.9 billion from $2.15 billion in February, while exports to Japan rose to $1.61 billion from $1.37 billion.

The U.S. trade deficit with West Germany expanded to $146.7 million in March from $101.6 million in February.

Italy Reportedly Seeking New Standby IMF Facility

ROME, April 27 (Reuters) — easury Minister Filippo Pandolfi s told the International Mone-y Fund that Italy would be inter-ed in negotiating a new major nd-by credit once elections are er in June, senior Treasury sourc-said today.

With a last repayment on its old ndby credit in February, Italy rently has no debt outstanding h the IMF, while convertible rrency reserves have reached ord levels of around $14.5 bil-n, the sources said.

A new IMF standby loan, which ild be for $1 billion or more, uld serve not so much as bal-e-of-payments financing as to a bill of health for Italian eco-nic policies, the sources said.

Italy's balance of payments is w showing a strong surplus, with le in the first two months of this year showing a surplus of around 400 billion lire (about $473 million), compared with a deficit of 203 billion lire in the year-ago period, the sources said.

Mr. Pandoli expressed Italy's interest in the possibility of a new loan to IMF European director, Alan Whittome, who led a routine inspection mission to Italy earlier this month, the sources said.

The high public-sector deficit remains one of Italy's main long-term problems. Once a new government is installed this summer, it will have to tackle this and the problems posed by an upsurge in inflation, economists said.

However, Italy's continuing strong current-account surplus removes some of the urgency previously surrounding these issues, they said. The recent IMF visit was not linked with any loan negotiations.

From Weak Year-Earlier Period, Survey Finds

U.S. Corporate Profits Soar 37 Percent in Quarter

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP-DJ) — U.S. corporate profits soared 37 percent in the first quarter from a year earlier, as expected, and they may prove an embarrassment.

Even though many of the gains were mainly due to depressed year-earlier comparisons, and even though many economists think that the economy, and corporate profits, are in for rough times, the trouble may come as labor, consumerists and liberals seize upon the robust-looking profits to push the government toward tougher antibusiness attitudes and tighter controls.

First quarter, after-tax profits of 532 major companies rose 37 percent, a Wall Street Journal survey finds. The gain continued a progressive climb in year-to-year increases all last year, which began with a 3.4-percent advance in the first period and ended with a 28-percent surge in the fourth quarter.

Most analysts doubt that the second quarter's year-to-year gain can match the first's. Kemble Stockes, a senior Commerce Department economist, says he "expects continued progress" in the current quarter, but he puts the rise at only about 16 percent. Even so, he forecasts profits at a $139.5-billion annual rate, up from the approximate $135-billion rate that he estimates for the first quarter.

Coal Strike

The 1978 quarter was marred by the longest coal strike in U.S. history, power shortages and, in many areas, the worst-ever winter. In the 1979 quarter, business was good because of continued high consumer demand, rising capital spending by industry, replenishment of inventories depleted during the unexpectedly strong fourth quarter, and some stockpiling before trucking-industry labor contracts expired March 31.

In addition, a stronger dollar produced more-favorable foreign-currency translation adjustments.

In discussing the current quarter, analysts note that profits will be facing comparisons with a year-earlier period of economic rebound. And many of them say business soon may start sliding into a profit-crimping recession.

"Profit figures for 1979 are expected to be weak from the second quarter on," says Albert Cox Jr., chief economist at Merrill Lynch. "As we continue to move through the year, the pressure on profits is expected to intensify as demand slows dramatically, production runs are curtailed and manufacturers find it more difficult to pass along costs to a price-battered consumer sector." Profit margins, he adds, "should shrink as factory operating rates decline, productivity suffers, and wages and unit labor costs advance."

Recession Effects

Mr. Cox sees consumer-oriented industries experiencing "most of the profit weakness," although he also expects profit declines "in the iron and steel industry, motor vehicles and parts, and the textile, rubber and plastics industries." But on the brighter side, he forecasts that "profits among capital-equipment manufacturers should hold up quite well. . . The current high level of unfilled orders should keep shipments and profits on the upswing at least through 1980."

Profits also may suffer if Mr. Carter's wage-price guidelines begin to bite. Mr. Stockes doubts the anti-inflation moves have had much impact on profits.

Already caught in a political maelstrom are the oil companies. At a time when Mr. Carter is campaigning against the "windfall profits" that the companies are expected to reap from his own plan to start decontrolling domestic oil prices June 1, many producers are reporting record first-quarter profits. Exxon's net rose 37 percent, Texaco's 81 percent, Gulf Oil's 61 percent, Standard of Indiana's 28 percent and Standard Oil of Ohio's, aided by a stepped-up flow of Alaskan oil, 303 percent.

Many of the companies attributed the increases to higher prices, particularly in overseas markets, arising from the cutback in Iranian production and the resultant tightening of world supplies.

Oil Profits Surge

For the current quarter, further increases in oil earnings are widely predicted. Especially favored are the internationals and, above all, producers such as Exxon, Texaco, Standard of California and Mobil who have acces to Saudi Arabia's for now lower-priced crude.

However, securities analysts and industry executives caution that the industry's profit gains in the current quarter probably will not be as large as those reported for the March period, although Merrill Lynch predicts that earnings will "settle back at considerably higher levels than were characteristic prior to the supply crises."

Fears of gasoline shortages and higher fuel prices gave the two leading automakers an unexpected lift midway through the first quarter. A rush to buy small cars, amid strong overall auto sales, helped results of General Motors and Ford Motor. GM reported late yesterday first-quarter earnings rose 44.8 percent while Ford's rose 27.5 percent.

But in the second quarter, analysts note, profit comparisons will be stacked up against a very strong 1978 period. Analysts see GM earning $3.50 to $4.25 a share, against $3.86 a share a year ago, and Ford at $3.85 to $4.50 a share, down from $4.55 a share.

For Chrysler, analysts are predicting "substantial losses" for both quarters and for the entire year. And they add that if the current surge in small-car sales continues, auto importers could benefit more than domestic manufacturers.

Steelmakers say their operations improved. After some initial problems caused by bad weather, the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

Credit Tightening Seen; Fed Reports M-1 Bulges

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, April 27 — The Federal Reserve apparently moved to tighten monetary policy, government securities dealers said today.

They said the New York Federal Reserve Bank drained bank reserves by arranging over-the-weekend reverse repurchase agreements when federal funds were trading at 10 1/16 percent. Previously, it drained reserves when funds were at 9 15/16 percent.

Some dealers also suggested the Fed may raise the discount rate from 9½ percent, possibly as early as this weekend.

The Fed does not announce actions concerning credit policy, so dealers must interpret the Fed's actions within the market.

Dealers said the move apparently was prompted by the $4.1-billion rise in the narrowly defined M-1 money supply. They said the sharp rise in M-1 was regarded as putting additional pressure on the Fed to tighten monetary policy.

Dealers said that the Fed's move was not unexpected, and was reflected in market prices, which dealers marked down quickly last night following release of the money supply figures.

Treasury bill yields took another sharp upward move following today's apparent tightening, dealers said. The 91-day bill yield rose to a quote of 9.52-48 percent from 9.36-34 percent prior to the Fed's action.

The dollar advanced in light trading following the apparent tightening. The dollar rose to 1.8955-65 Deutsche marks from 1.8930-30 DM just before the market intervention, to 1.7160-70 Swiss francs from 1.7145-55 and at 219.80-90 yen from 218.65-85. Sterling eased to $2.0530-40 from $2.0560-80.

Late yesterday, the Fed reported M-1 surged an unexpected $4.1 billion in the week ended April 18 while M-2, a broader measure, jumped $4.2 billion.

For the latest four weeks, M-1 averaged $361.4 billion, a 0.1-percent rate of gain from 13 weeks ago. M-2 averaged $885.4 billion in the four weeks, a 4.2-percent rate of increase in the statistical quarter.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Saudi Appointees Join Montedison

Montedison confirmed Friday that a Saudi compa-y headed by businessman Ghaith Pharaon is its ew Arab partner. Montedison shareholders elected vo new board members — Roger Azar, a Paris-ased, Lebanese-born financier, and Sergio Erède, Italian businessman — to represent Saudi Re-arch & Development Corp., of which Mr. Pharaon the principal owner. Redec took its interest in lontedison last autumn when the giant petrochemi-l company raised its capital in a funding operation 355.8 billion lire from 152.5 billion. Redec thus ning Italy's principal state holding companies, the NI and IRI groups, and several private concerns in e syndicate controlling Montedison.

BM Satellite Project Gets Approval

The Federal Communications Commission indi-ted Thursday that it would approve the construc-on of facilities by Satellite Business Systems (SBS) at would allow the new company to launch its sa-llites on schedule. SBS, a pioneering joint venture Comsat General Corp., Aetna Life & Casualty nd International Business Machines, plans to deliv-a new and comprehensive communications service business, designed to link far-flung offices around e nation. The combination of participating companies is notable for the presence of IBM, the largest U.S. producer of computers, which appears poised to enter the communications field in a significant way for the first time. Fully endorsed by the FCC, the enterprise has been the subject of close scrutiny by the federal courts and the Justice Department. In recent months, SBS has been urging timely approval of a tracking and control station at Castle Rock, Colo., that would be used to launch the first of the system's satellites late next year. Commissioners indicated that they approved the construction permit but put off formal action until next week.

Japan Car Exports Post First Decline

For the first time since Japan started full-scale auto shipments overseas, vehicle exports declined in the fiscal year ended March 31 from the previous year's level, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association reports. It cites the yen's rise against the dollar as a major reason for the drop, but notes also shipments declined as a result of self-restraints on exports. Vehicle exports in the fiscal year declined 5.5 percent to 4.14 million from the previous year's record high of 4.38 million. However, the export value rose 20.4 percent from the previous year to $17.86 billion. Motor vehicle exports rose 14.9 percent in March from February to 392,166 units but were down 11.7 percent from a year earlier.

Wall Street Prices Lower

NEW YORK, April 27 (UPI) — New York Stock Exchange prices were broadly lower this afternoon in moderately active Trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 6.49 points yesterday, was off 5.63 to 855.34 at 3 p.m. Yesterday's decline was the first in five sessions.

Declines led advances 878 to 397 while 3 p.m. turnover amounted to about 23.84 million shares, down from 25.95 million yesterday.

The stock market showed little reaction to a narrowing of the U.S. trade deficit in March and was declining in late trading.

Analysts said the Federal Reserve's report that the nation's basic money supply soared and indications of Fed credit tightening triggered selling.

Some utility issues were active after they agreed, under pressure from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, to close temporarily their nuclear reactors designed by Babcock & Wilcox until safety modifications can be made.

Duke Power, which lost 1¼ points yesterday, was active. Duke has three B&W reactors at Oconee, S.C. Florida Power and Toledo Edison were active. They also have B&W reactors.

Howard Johnson was one of the most active issues following a block of 125,000 shares at 12⅞.

Fairchild Camera, which soared 8¼ points yesterday, also was active. Gould has offered to acquire the firm for nearly $300 million in cash and stock.

Charter Co. and its warrants were sharply higher before trading was halted at the company's request. The issues have been volatile since Charter announced plans to acquire independent Carey Energy Co.

National Airlines stock was sharply higher at one point. Pan American World Airways had offered to boost its bid for National Airlines to $50 a share from $41, but only if Texas International, another bidder, dropped its offer. Texas International, which reported lower earnings yesterday, rejected Pan Am's proposal and said it would continue to bid for National.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

y 8-87	92	93
and 7½-82	95	96
ralia 8¼-83	94¾	95¾
ralia 8½-91	94½	95½
ralia 8¼-92	90¾	91¾
xyo 7¾-84	90¾	91¾
lays 8½-92	91¼	92¼
yd. 7¾-85	91	92
Can 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
E 8¾-83	97	98
Il 9¼-84	94¾	95¾
Gas 9-81	98	99
enHill 8-85	93	94
Berm. 8¼-84	96	97
NatIR 8½-86	92¾	93¾
bongs 8¾-81	97¼	98¼
nvest 8¾-84	93½	94½
Food 7½-91	87½	88½
co 8-86	95¾	96¾
r Ham 8-87	92	93
8¼-82	95¾	96¾
7¾-84	91½	92½
8¾-81	97¾	98¾
8¾-97	90¼	91¼
3¼-83	94¾	95¾
3-84	93	94
ault. 8¼-85	92¾	93¾
9¼-89	93¼	94¼
ison 8½-89	92¾	93¾
8-86 nov	97	98
fima 8½-83	96¾	97¾
8-82	94	95
Chic 7-80	97¼	98¼
werken 8½-87	91¼	92¼
d 9¾-83	101	102
Nesin 8¼-84	93½	95
ersley 8½-84	95¾	97¾
e Oil 9½-86	98	99
¾-87	92¾	93¾
Cndo 9-82	97¼	98¼
verseas 9-83	96½	97½
e W. 8½-85	92¼	93¼
uras 8-83	96¼	97¼
itoba 8¾-83	96¼	97¼
elin 9¼-86	98	99

Midld Intl 8¾-86	96	97
Montreal 9¼-83	98½	99½
NCBoard 8-87	90½	91½
NatWest 9-86	96¾	97¾
NBrunswick 9-83	98¼	99¼
NBrunswick 8-84	92½	93½
NZealand 9¼-82	99	101
NZealand 8½-83	96½	97½
NrgKombk 8½-91	92½	93½
Norskhyd 8½-92	90½	91½
Norway 8½-81	97¼	98¼
Occidental 9¾-83	99¼	100¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85	92½	93½
Ontario 9-83	98¼	99¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	90½	91½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	95¼	96¼
QuebProv 8½-81	97¼	98¼
QuebProv 9-83	98	99
Ralston 7½-87	91¼	92¼
SaabScania 8½-89	91	92
S.A.S. 8-85	93½	94½
Shell 8-86	94¾	95¾
Shell 7½-87	92	93
Singer 8¾-82	95¾	96¾
Stlnd 8¾-88	98	99
Sweden 8¼-87	91½	92½
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94½	95½
TMay 7¾-87	89½	90½
Textron 7¾-87	91	92
Transocean 8-86	95½	96½
Transocean 7½-87	91	92
UnOil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	94¼	95¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	90	91
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90½	91½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	75	77
Ashland 5-88	139	121
Beatrice 6¼-91	104	106
Beatrice 4½-92	85½	87½
Beecham 6¾-92	117¼	118¼
Boots 6¾-93	111	112
Borden 6¾-91	99½	101½
Borden 5-92	86½	88½

BroodHole 4¾-87	70½	72½
Carnation 4-88	71½	73½
Chevron 5-88	155½	157½
Chrysler 4¾-88	65	67
Chrysler 5-88	68	70
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	120	122
CummInt 6¼-86	88	90
DartInd 4¾-87	81	83
EastKodak 4½-88	84½	86½
Ford 6-86	91	93
Ford 5-88	83	85
GenElec 4¼-87	77	79
GenFoods 4¾-82	90½	92½
Gillette 4¾-82	87	89
Gillette 4¾-87	74	76
GulWestn 5-86	84	86
Honneywell 6-86	85	87
ICI 6¾-97	99¼	100¼
INA 6-97	95	97
ISE 6¾-89	86½	88½
ITT 4¾-97	73½	75½
Jusco 6-92	108¼	109¼
Komatsu 7¼-90	138½	139½
MorganJP 4¼-87	92	94
Nabisco 5¼-88	95½	97½
OwensIll 4½-87	101	103
PenneyJC 4½-87	72	74
RCA 5-88	82	84
Revlon 4¾-83	135	137
Revlon 4¾-87	116½	118½
Sperry 4¼-88	97½	99½
Squibb 4¼-87	84	86
Texaco 4½-88	77	79
Texas 7½-93	90	92
Tyco 8½-88	105½	107½
UnCarb 4¾-82	90	92
WarnLamb 4½-87	74½	76½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	70½	72½
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Friday	N.A.	N.A.
Previous	N.A.	N.A.

Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of Dollars

Aetna Life & Casualty *

1st Quar	1979	1978
Profits	122.90	104.10
Per share	1.52	1.28

** Per Share figures restated for three-for-two stock split.*

Atlantic Richfield

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	3,520.	2,930.
Profits	242.21	150.32
Per share	1.98	1.23

Ford Motor

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	12,580.	9,970.
Profits	595.00	466.00
Per Share	4.97	3.93

General Motors

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	17,900.	14,870.
Profits	1,250.	866.40
Per share	4.39	3.03

Kellog

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	457.90	408.90
Profits	47.50	42.37
Per Share	0.62	0.55

Mc Donnell Douglas

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,360.	986.78
Profits	45.39	39.59
Per Share	1.16	1.02

NL Industries *

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	516.10	419.70
Profits	19.10	15.00
Per Share	0.55	0.43

** Net after preferred dividends.*

Pennzoil

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	433.40	336.20
Profits	46.17	23.65
Per Share	1.36	0.68

Pepsico *

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,010.	833.80
Profits	45.16	37.04
Per share	0.48	0.40

** 1978 results restated to reflect pooling of interests with Taco Bell.*

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Canada

Consolidated Bathurst *

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	279.30	233.60
Profits	18.70	5.20
Per Share	0.80	0.22

** 1978 figures restated to reflect stock split.*

Noranda Mines

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	554.30	378.10
Profits	73.10	14.70
Per Share	2.65	0.62

(Figures in Canadian dollars)

France

Alsthom-Atlantique

Year	1978	1977
Profits	75.40	69.10

(Figures in French francs)

Switzerland

Fischer (Georg)

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,280.	1,400.
Profits	8.00 loss	20.00

(Figures in Swiss francs)

W. Germany

Kaufhof *

Year	1978	1977
Profits	54.50	50.70

** Company will pay an increased dividend of 7 from 6 DM a share, plus a one DM bonus on each share.*

Westdeutsche Landesbank *

Year	1978	1977
Business Vol.	128,200.	118,800.
Profits	152.00	171.00

** Total dividend increased to 57 from 49 million DM.*
(Figures in Deutsche marks)

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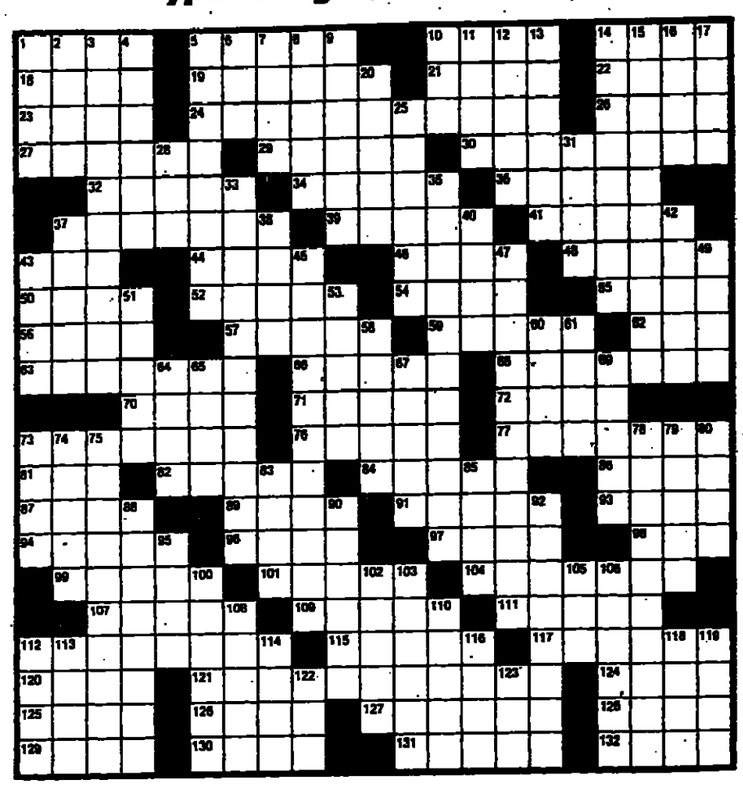
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Typecasting By Richard Silvestri

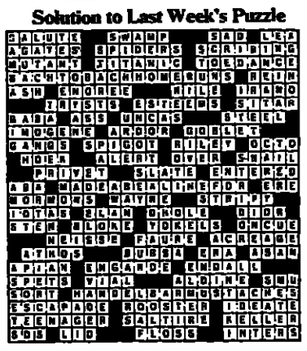


ACROSS
1 Hakenkreuzler
5 Outlets for admen
10 Variable star
14 Certain votes
18 Prayer response
19 "—— as good as a wink": Scott
21 Footnote abbr.
22 Gone to Davy Jones's locker
23 —— avis
24 Star of "The Subject Was Roses"?
26 Stratagem
27 St. Vitus' dance
29 "—— with Love"
30 Qualified
32 Emulate Electra
34 In a frenzy
36 Belle of the Old West
37 Singer's quick way to Scotland
39 Strings
41 Corset
43 Job for Poirot
44 Kiowa's cousin
46 Fritz ——, film director
48 Heaters
50 Tiresome routines
52 Thomas and Condé
54 Positive
55 Within: Comb. form
56 Basis for a patent
57 "Gypsy Love" composer
59 Radio tube
62 Sound receiver
63 Titian's teacher
66 Wear away
68 "—— vincitor!" (Verdi aria)

ACROSS
70 Suit to ——
71 President of Texas: 1838-41
72 Kind of hand or rags
73 Workbench item
76 "—— piece of work . . . !": Hamlet
77 Oval
81 Fuss
82 Kitchen emanation
84 Simon and Diamond
86 Fort ——, Okla.
87 Rubber trees
89 Feed-bag fare
91 Show contempt
93 River duck
94 Thomas Moore's "—— Rookh"
96 Bant
97 Pundit
98 Creek
99 "—— like Water . . . ": FitzGerald
101 Treat a wound
104 Islamic month or fast
107 Like bighorns
109 —— on (deferred)
111 City near Peoria
112 Overcast
115 Stella ——
117 Jackson or Smith
120 Winged
121 Star of "Kiss Me, Kate"?
124 Duration
125 Dam's partner
126 Short foot, in prosody
127 Long seat
128 Part of 61 Down
129 Jets' QB
130 Charity
131 Repeated, old style
132 Essence

DOWN
1 Undercover cop
2 Oriental nurse
3 Star of "Much Ado About Nothing"?
4 Consecutively
5 Coconut cookie
6 Photographer's abbr.
7 Love too fondly: Var.
8 Regional dialect
9 Bird's breathing apparatus
10 Zip or zilch
11 Shawm's descendant
12 Kin of 39 Across
13 Lets on
14 Sound the "H"
15 Star of "A Christmas Carol"?
16 Organic compound
17 Type of terrier
20 Fishing net
25 European flatfish
28 Area north of Afr.
31 The take
33 Star of "The Petrified Forest"?
35 Star of "Stormy Weather"?
37 Summa cum ——
38 Medicinal amount
40 Letters at Calvary
42 Old Scratch
43 Plagiarize
45 Star of "Run Silent, Run Deep"?
47 Star of "The Birds"?
49 Carolina rail
51 Something to toss
53 Abraham's wife
58 Co-star with Caesar?
60 Herb used for flavoring
61 Relative of etc.
64 "—— boy!"
65 At hand
67 Shipment from Baghdad
69 Horace, e.g.
73 What teamsters do
74 Loser to Dwight
75 Star of "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?"?
78 Star of "On the Waterfront"?
79 Done in
80 Grasso
83 Downstairs person
85 Man behind the Bunkers
88 Drooled
90 Sailor's patron
92 Observed casually
95 Kabul nabob
100 Russia, to Churchill
102 —— Tower, world's tallest building
103 More agile
105 Borg specialty
106 G.I. ID
108 Matriculate
110 From —— toe
112 In the cellar
113 Medley
114 Bud or seed
116 Stone paving block
118 Hera's messenger
119 Give off
122 Highway sign
123 Bee follower

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Fair	MADRID	14	57	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Fair	MIAMI	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA			N.A.	MILAN	14	57	Cloudy
ATHENS	22	72	Cloudy	MONTREAL	17	63	Cloudy
BEIRUT	27	81	Fair	MOSCOW	15	59	Cloudy
BELGRADE	17	63	Overcast	MUNICH	5	41	Rain
BERLIN	11	52	Overcast	NEW YORK	15	59	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	7	45	Showers	NICE	13	55	Overcast
BUCHAREST	25	77	Overcast	OSLO	11	52	Rain
BUDAPEST	16	61	Cloudy	PARIS	10	50	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Fair	PRAGUE	8	46	Rain
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Overcast	ROME	14	57	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Fair	SOFIA	22	72	Overcast
DUBLIN	11	52	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	9	48	Rain
EDINBURGH	12	54	Overcast	TEHRAN	18	64	Fair
FLORENCE	13	55	Mist	TEL AVIV	34	93	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	Overcast	TOKYO	12	54	Fair
GENEVA	6	43	Rain	TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
HELSINKI	10	50	Cloudy	VIENNA	12	54	Overcast
ISTANBUL	17	63	Fair	WARSAW	11	52	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	18	64	Rain
LISBON	17	63	Fair	ZURICH	5	41	Rain
LONDON	10	50	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

April 27, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the BIT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Boerbond SF 729.05
— (d) Conbar SF 480.00
— (d) Grobar SF 668.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 728.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 16.49
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.95
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 9.21

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 5.79
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust $ 8.94
—(w) High Interest Sterling £1.00

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 18.16
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 10.32
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 27.73

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 309.50
— (d) Conasec SF 455.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 62.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 59.25
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 78.00
— (d) Usec SF 435.00
— (d) Eurosac-Valor SF 115.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 19.80
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 65.60

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 26.37
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr. $ 62.96
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 23.02
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 50.96
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $ 14.64

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 3.74
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 8.88
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 16.74

G T MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $ 47.42
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HKS 18.17
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.68
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 7.44

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $77.47
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $ 14.99

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 348.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 386.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.86

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Porten Sw. R Est SF 1,324.00
— (r) Securiswiss SF 1,508.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 332.75
— (d) Intervalor SF 51.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 388.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 244.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 67.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF 72.65

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 21.00
— (d) Bond Invest SF 59.25
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 66.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF 125.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 184.50
— (d) Globalinvest SF 55.50
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 71.50
— (d) Reme-hac-Invest SF 276.50
— (d) Satit South Afr Sh SF 148.50
— (d) Sima Swiss P Est SF 282.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Atlantictonds DM 11.82
— (d) Eurocatonds DM 35.50
— (d) Unifonds DM 17.25
— (d) Unirenta DM 38.30
— (d) Unispecial I DM 61.55

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $7.49
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 1,057.92
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.51
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 1125.95
(w) CAMIT $10.28
(w) Capital Going Inv. $13.10
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,393.00
(d) Caribbea Open-End Fund $205.89
(w) Citadel Fund $3.21
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $975.42
(w) Convert Fd Int. A Certs. $6.98
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.04
(d) Convertibile Japan $9.28
(w) D.G.C. $45.51
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.17
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $16.66
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $18.36
(d) Eomer Fund $4.99
(d) Europe Obligations LF 1,132.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $4,436.78
(w) First Intern'l Fund $218.96
(w) Formula Selection Pd SF 1,482.00
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 57.60
(d) Fonditalia $12.28
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins DM 40.48
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.29
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV -1,292.44
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel $30.35
(d) Icofund $11.64
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $107.57
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $110.13
(d) Interfund S.A. $9.91
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 1,155.72
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $23.46
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $6.67
(d) Investa DWS DM 36.10
(r) Invest Atlantiques $52.85
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $9.89
(r) Itatfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.35
(w) Japan Selection Fund $59.76
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $42.88
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,092.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $12.48
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $33.54
(i) Leverage Com. Hold $47.86
(w) Lucfund $36.24
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $11.01
(d) Nauwerkh Int'l Fund $0.66
(d) Nauwerkh Inv. Fund $1.79
(w) Nioodn Fund $17.71
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.29
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $6.47
(w) N.A.M.F. $67.29
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $29.71
(d) Renta Fund $58.47
(d) Rentinvest LF 835.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.27
(d) Sale Trust Fund $9.51
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 64.40
(w) Seoro (N.A.V.) $14.89
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 94.40
(w) Soros Fund $634.25
(w) Talem Global Fund $11.58
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $44.85
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $61.56
(w) Transpacific Fund $33.52
(d) UNICO Fund DM 51.32
(r) Umilife Assurance O'seas $0.98
(w) United Cas Inv. Fund $3.19
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $104.24
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $11.15
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.62
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $479.15
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $12.19
(w) Worldwide Securities $72.11
(w) Worldwide Special $1,432.63

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit, S/S — Stock Split; "" — Ex RTS, "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — e - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon

BOOKS

GENDER ADVERTISEMENTS

By Erving Goffman. Introduction by Vivian Gornick. Harvard University Press. Illustrated. 84 pp. $12.50.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WOMEN MODEL their own betrayal in the advertisements for which they pose: This is Vivian Gornick's position in her introduction to "Gender Advertisements," by Erving Goffman. Goffman would seem to agree. "One might just as well say," he writes, "that there is no gender identity. There is only a schedule for the portrayal of gender." When he observes that "we are socialized to confirm our own hypotheses about our natures," he appears to be referring to that schedule.

In his physiognomic and postural analysis of a large number of typical advertisements, Goffman finds women consistently subordinated to men in a wide variety of situations. Men are shown instructing women, asserting proprietary claims over women, leading, supporting and protecting them.

Retreating

In male-female situations, women are shown mentally drifting beyond the confines of the scene, "as though his aliveness to the surroundings and his readiness to cope were enough for both of them." Women are also portrayed as "flooding out" of situations, by retreating into emotions such as fear, horror, shyness or mirth.

Like children, Goffman suggests, women are allowed to cop out of reality because the men beside them take responsibility for it. Like children, they "are saved from seriousness," allowed to look and behave childishly, assuming physically inefficient and clowning postures.

Women's clothes are seen as part of an eternal costume ball, implying a tentativeness of identity, but men wear their various outfits seriously. Women's attitudes, such as the bashful knee bend or the canted body, are interpreted as signs of passivity or yielding. Their frequent posing in the horizontal is another sign of social inertia. When they snuggle up to men, they are reversing the mammalian child-mother response. When men and women are shown in a state of euphoria, the man's emotion is always more modest than the woman's.

Though his opinions are partially concealed in his professional vocabulary, Goffman does seem to be suggesting in "Gender Advertisements" that women are "scheduled" in disadvantageous positions. Writing from a feminist point of view, Miss Gornick goes quite a bit further. She says: "What Erving Goffman shares with contemporary feminists is the felt conviction that beneath the surface of ordinary social behavior innumerable small murders of the mind and spirit take place daily. Inside most people, behind a socially useful image of the self, there is a sentient being suffocated slowly to death in a Kafkaesque atmosphere, taken as 'natural,' that denies not only the death but the live being as well."

Though there is undoubtedly some truth in Miss Gornick's statement and rather more in Goffman's interpretations, it would not be difficult to play devil's advocate and turn their conceptions inside out. One might begin by questioning their assumption that advertising represents a schedule for socialization. Increasingly today, it seems that advertising is not only read as parody, but intended as parody as well. Much of the humor of advertising depends on this double meaning, which is a play on the oversimplification being depicted.

Even if this were not so, it would be possible to argue with many of Goffman's assumptions. When a woman is shown flooding out in pleasure while her male companion controls himself, might we not see this as a sign of his emotional timidity or rigidity? Couldn't we say that she is more successful at entering into the here and now?

Afraid to Relax?

When women's bodies are shown in supple or antic postures, isn't this an index of spontaneity and expressive behavior? Isn't it true that many men desperately need to be "saved from seriousness"? Why, for example, are they so reluctant to lie down and relax? What are they afraid of?

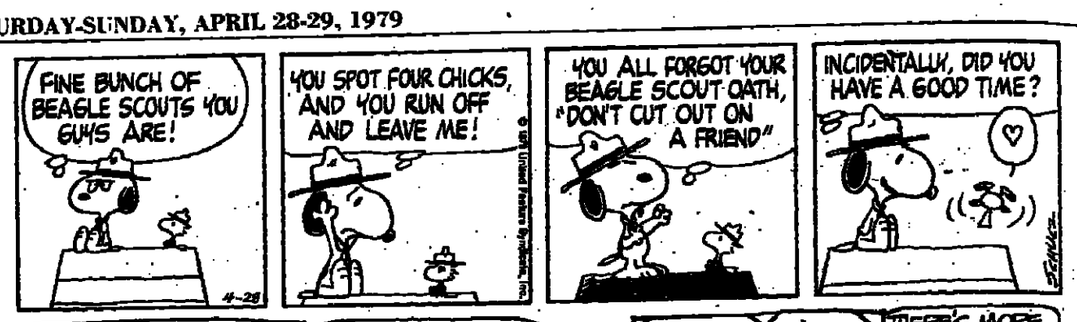
When a woman's gaze or her attention drifts beyond the immediate situation, could it not be said that she is referring the scene to a larger context, while her male companion remains locked in the narrow focus of his singlemindedness?

The picture here is of women experimenting with their image, responding without inhibition, extending the range of situations, daring to be unserious, refusing to dissemble, volunteering affection. Men, on the other hand, appear to be, monolithically rigid, naively serious, absurdly mobilized against imaginary threats, afraid to lie down, to lose themselves in pleasure, to try on roles, to muse or speculate. One might conclude that women are oriented toward the possible, and men are sentinels of the actual.

Of course the devil's advocate position is an oversimplification. It just goes to show that men and women are more complicated than they are advertised to be.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

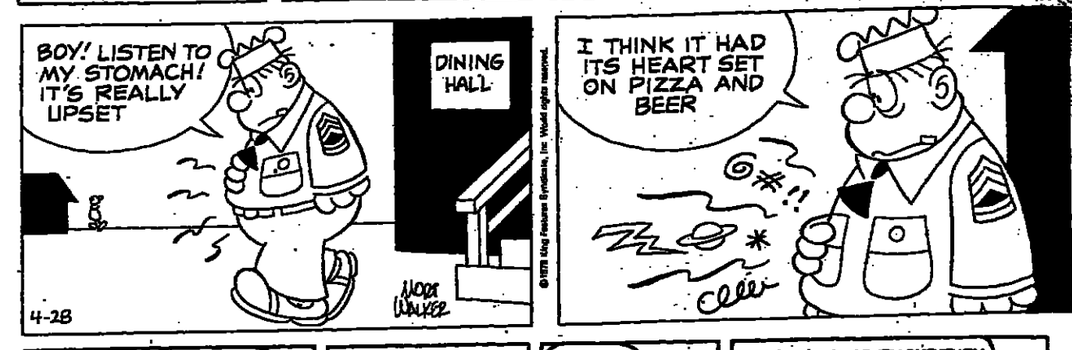
PEANUTS



B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

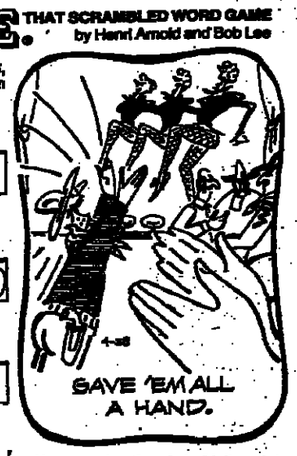
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DEYNE

TACCH

NYLARX

FREIHE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DERBY MAXIM AWHILE CASKET
Answer: What a carpenter might do with a piano— HAMMER AWAY AT IT

DENNIS THE MENACE

"It's okay, Mom. I'm just lettin' my team use our bathroom. I told the other guys they'd havta go somewhere else!"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

AMEX Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices Apr. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	— A-A-A —								
9⅝	AAR	.38	3.5	6	7	11⅛	11	11	— ⅜
3½	AAV	.29e	6.8	7	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6⅝	APS	.44	5.1	6	12	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
7	AVC			5	18	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
17	AVX	.50	1.7	10	57	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
3¼	AZL			13	20	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
4½	AZL pf	.48	10.		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6½	AbrdMl	.40b	5.4	4	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	AcmeU	.30	2.4	14	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
2⅜	Action				1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	ActonCp	.30	2.6	8	16	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
7⅛	AdamR	.12	.8	11	7	14¼	14	14⅛	
13¼	AdobeO	.20	.8	25	47	26½	26⅛	26½	
1⅞	AegisCp			7	467	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
3	Aeronca				25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16¼	AffilPub	.80	3.3	8	3	24	24	24	— ¼
5⅝	AfterSix	.32	5.3	4	5	6	6	6	— ¼
3⅝	AlskAir	.20r	3.9	3	15	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅜	AlbaW	.15e	3.4	3	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
5	Alcolac	.18	2.4	7	53	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
12⅞	AllegCp wt				1	22	22	22	— ¼
2⅝	AllegA wtO				14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
5¼	AllianT	.36e	4.5	7	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
3⅞	Alphaln	.10e	1.0	13	22	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
7⅜	Altamil	.32e	2.7	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
3-16	AltecCp			25	7	1	15-16	1	
6	Altec pf				1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12	AlterFd	.50	2.6	7	62	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅜
11½	Alcoa pf3.75		8.8		z600	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	Amdhl	.40	1.0	13	303	42⅜	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅛
5⅜	AmAgro			10	50	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
6¾	AmBilt	.12e	1.3	5	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
20	AmBrd wt				3	31	30½	31	+ ⅜
7⅛	ABusPd	.40	4.0	8	11	10⅛	10	10⅛	
1½	AmCapCp				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	AGarPd	.34	3.4	9	52	10⅛	10	10⅛	
6⅛	AlntPict				25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅛	AIsraeli	.09e	2.7	3	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
6½	AMzeA	.48	5.2	6	41	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
30¼	AmMfg	1.90i	5.0	6	4	38	38	38	— ¼
11⅜	AMdBld n			17	55	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
8¼	AMotIn	.30	2.1	7	33	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
22⅜	AmPetf	2.20	6.7	8	21	33	32⅜	33	+ ½
7⅝	APrecs	.40	4.4	7	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
5⅝	AScIE	.04e	.6		17	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8	AmTec	.50a	5.6	4	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
2½	Andrea	.14e	3.5	9	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
8⅛	AngloC	.18e	1.1	9	156	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ¼
7⅜	Anken	.52	2.9	10	112	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
6½	Anthony	.40	4.4	4	18	9	9	9	—
8⅝	ApiDta	.16	1.5	7	29	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
5⅛	ApldDev			17	88	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	AqultCo	.47	1.7	15	165	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅝
7	Armin	.12	.8	10	94	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
6	ArrowA	.20	2.1	6	18	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
6⅝	Arundel			4	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅝	Asamer	.30	1.9		181	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
¾	AskinSvc			27	20	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	Astrex			9	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1-16	Atco Ind				3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	AtlsCM	.05e	1.5	36	37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	AtlasCp wt				11	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	Audiotr	.12b	2.1	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	Augat	.44	1.4	16	29	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	AutoTrn				26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18⅝	AutoSw	1.20	2.9	11	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	AVEMC	.34	6.5	5	25	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	Aydin			11	22	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
	— B-B-B —								
3-16	BRT				24	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
2⅝	BTU			14	12	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
9	Badger	.70	6.7	5	15	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
18⅞	Baldor	.28	1.0	13	6	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	BanFd	1.62e	8.9		5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
1½	Bangor wt				4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
7	Banistr	.40	3.9	18	15	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
1¼	Barclay				5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅞	BarcaCo	.12	2.5	23	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅞	BarnesE			13	101	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+1⅛
10⅞	BarryR	.20b	1.0	11	95	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	—1⅜
3⅞	BarthS			13	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
2½	Bartons			23	8	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
2⅝	BaruchF			.32	15	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
1⅜	Barwick				4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2	BelscR			9	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2½	BergEnl			7	39	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	BergnB	.24	2.8	6	124	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
1⅛	BernzO				4	2½	2½	2½	
1⅜	Berven				3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2	BethCp				3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	Beverly	.06e	.9	9	39	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
8	BicPen	.48	5.0	7	51	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	Bickfrd	.05e	2.5	5	26	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
8	BinkMf	1b	5.2	6	3	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	Blessng	.54	7.1	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	Blount	.48	1.9	6	9	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
3⅝	BodinAp				1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	BoltBer	.20	1.6		12	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	BowVall	.10	.4	17	247	u24⅛	22⅝	24⅛	+1⅜
2⅝	Bowmar			36	16	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	Bowne	.48b	2.4	8	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
5½	BradfdN	.26	3.0	7	50	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	Branch	.20	4.3	5	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8¼	Braniff wt				5	10	10	10	— ¼
3	Brascan	1a	4.9	4	392	20⅝	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
21½	BraunE	1.40	4.5	8	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
5⅜	BreezeCp			6	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—
3⅛	BrnDort	.20	4.2	18	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8	BrooksP	.44	2.7	12	8	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
1	BrownCo wt				45	3	2⅝	2⅝	—
2⅞	BrnFB	1.36	3.3	12	26	35⅛	35	35	— ½
9⅞	Boell	.50	4.3	5	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
3⅛	Bulldex			4	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	Burgess				1	2½	2½	2½	
8⅞	Burnsin	.48	5.5	7	35	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
	— C-C-C —								
0	CK Pet	.16	1.1	38	26	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
5¼	CDI			7	34	8⅝	8½	8½	
6⅝	CHB Fd	.57t	7.5	8	71	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.1	8	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9¼	CRS	.30	2.6	6	24	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	CWTran	.70	2.9	5	2	24⅝	24½	24½	— ½
6⅞	CagleA	.05e	.7	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
3	Coldor	.40	2.1	7	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	Calcomp			15	61	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
6	CalPtC	1.60a	3.4	7	81	46½	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	Camco	.20	1.0	9	13	20⅝	20	20⅝	— ⅛
	CdnCbbA				36	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	CdnHomO			27	203	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
5⅛	CdMarc	.30	3.1	9	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2	CdnMerr			21	24	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
3½	CdnOcc	.58a	2.1	20	4	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
5	CdnSupO			16	24	101⅝	101	101¼	
3⅞	CapitlFd	.20	4.8	5	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3	Coresso	.05e	1.2	10	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5	Carnat	1.50	5.6	8	46	27	26⅝	26⅝	
1⅞	CareEn	1.20	7.2	6	20	u16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ½
5⅝	CarrolDv			8	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
3⅞	CastlAM	1b	5.1	5	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	Cavitrn	.10e	.7	46	19	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
1⅝	CelluCR			7	18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3¼	CenM pf3.50		11.		z450	33⅜	d33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
3½	CtryFo	.05e	.9	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	Cenvill	1	6.3	5	47	16½	16	16	
3⅛	CertifCp			10	24	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	Cetec	.08	1.6	11	16	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
1⅜	ChampHo				451	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	ChartM s			6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
7⅛	ChrtM pf.75		11.		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1½	ChiRv	1.60a	7.6	10	2	21	21	21	+ ¼
1⅝	ChiefDev	1b	2.9	28	46	34⅝	33⅝	34⅜	+ ⅜
2¼	ChildWld			6	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1½	ChilInCp	.30	4.3	4	2	7	7	7	
4⅞	CineFive				1	4½	4½	4½	
5⅛	CircleK	1	5.8	9	14	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	Citation	.56	5.7	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
1	CitBkNJ	1.80	7.8	5	2	23½	23	23	— ⅜
2¼	CityGas	.92	8.0	5	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
¼	Clarmt	.30e	3.0		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6	ClarkC	.18e	3.1	7	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7	Clarostat			7	5	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	Clousng	1.32	5.7	8	2	u23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
	Clopay	.32	3.4	5	57	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
	CohenHat			8	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	Cohu	.16e	4.0	12	12	4⅛	4	4	
	Colemn	.92	4.7	8	106	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
	ColCml			52	384	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ½
	Colwell	.60	4.9	8	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
	Cominc	2	6.3	10	29	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ¼
	ComAll	.40	2.1	7	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
	ComA pf1.60		11.		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
	ComAtl	.60	3.6	4	15	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
	Comdint			9	123	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
	CmdrCp			27	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	Comao s	.20	1.7	15	560	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
	CompuD			6	26	2	1⅞	1⅞	
16	Complmy				8	3½	3½	3½	
	Concrm	.88	3.0	10	71	u26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
	ConcrdF			6	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
	Condec	.30t	2.6	5	69	17	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
	ConlIvC				10	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
	ConrHm			4	7	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
	Conroy	.16	3.6	5	2	4½	4½	4½	
	ConsOG				95	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
	ConsRef	.60	6.7	8	10	9	9	9	— ⅛
	ContMtl			7	7	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
	ContTel wt				30	5-16	5-16	5-16	
	CookIn	.20e	3.4	3	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
	CookP	.15t		19	5	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
	CoreLb	.28	1.1	18	41	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
	Cornco	.80b	4.0	9	11	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
	Cornilus	.80	4.0	10	5	20	20	20	— ⅛
	Cramer				2	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
	CrestFo			6	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
	CrestOil	.24a	1.4	23	58	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
	Crompt	1.40	4.7	5	2	29½	29½	29½	
	CrossAT	1.20	4.3	10	17	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
	CrowlM	.50	6.2		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	CwnCP	.60a	.8	9	785	u80⅞	77	79	+ ½
	CrulcR	.36	2.3	19	49	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
	CrystlO	.60	2.0	496	94	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	
	CubicCp	.48	3.4	7	15	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
	CurNce	1.10	5.5	5	10	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
	— D-D-D —								
	DCL			4	7	4½	4⅜	4½	
	DWG	.35t	13.	7	22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
	Damson			61	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
	Datapd	.30	1.6	9	65	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
	DayMn	.25e	1.9	22	57	13⅝	12⅝	13	+ ¼
	Decoratr	.24	8.7	9	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
	DelhiO	.07e	.5	15	114	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ½
	DellwdF	.60	7.3	4	15	8¼	8¼	8¼	
	DenTal	.20	.9	17	39	22	22	22	
	DesgnJw				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
	DevonGp			5	z50	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ¼
	Digicon			35	61	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	Diodes				3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
	Documat			12	83	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
	DomePt			11	260	121⅝	118	120⅝	+ ⅜
	Domtr	1.80a	8.4	5	27	21⅝	21⅜	21½	— ⅜
	Downy	.46	2.9	4	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
	DrFair	.40	4.6	9	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
	Dunloo	.08r	5.3	9	15	1½	1½	1½	
	DplxPd	.80	4.2	4	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
	Dplx pf	1.45	4.3		1	33½	33½	33½	
	DurTst	.40b	4.2	10	3	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
	Dynlctn				49	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
	Dyneer	.72	2.9	7	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
	— E-E-E —								
	EarthRes	1	5.2	8	405	19⅝	18¼	19⅝	+1⅜
	EsmCo	1.20	6.3	7	4	19¼	19	19	+ ¼
	EDO	.68	3.2	8	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
	Ehren	.10e	.9	9	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
	ElAudD			3	13	3½	3½	3½	
	Electroo	1	5.8	6	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
15⅝	8½	ElecEng	.24	2.1	10	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
36½	23⅝	ElecAm	1.40	4.1	7	10	34½	33⅝	33⅝	—1
9⅛	6⅛	EmrRd			5	34	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ¼
10⅝	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	3.0	13	3	8	8	8	
17⅝	11⅛	EsqRd	.57e	3.2	6	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
5	1½	EtzLav	.10e	2.2	16	3	4½	4½	4½	
20½	13	EvansAr	.40	1.9	11	269	u21⅝	19⅝	21¼	+1½
8⅝	4½	Exectve			11	11	6	5⅞	6	
		— F-F-F —								
10	6⅝	FPA			3	4	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
7½	3½	FSF Ind	.12	2.5		56	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	10	Fabind s			4	43	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	FairTex			4	36	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	FalrmC	.15	2.1	26	42	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
16½	9	FamDlr	.36	2.7	8	21	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
3½	2¼	FamRc			7	3	u 3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅞	FannyF	.50e	3.3	8	65	u16⅞	15	15	—1⅞
14	8¼	FayDrg	.20b	2.1	7	19	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
21	11⅞	FedMart	.60	3.3		11	18⅛	18	18	
19⅛	14⅞	FedRt	1.36	8.2	15	4	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	FedRes			18	224	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
32¼	18⅝	Felmnt	.25	.8	18	78	32½	31⅞	31⅞	+ ¼
5⅛	2½	Fldelco				1	4	4	4	
16	11⅝	FinGen	.40b	3.0	7	44	13½	13⅜	13½	
10⅛	7½	FrConn.	1	11.	7	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅛	16	FISLSh	1b	4.8	4	12	21	20⅝	21	
19⅛	10	FlschrP	1t	7.1	8	3	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
4½	1⅜	Fishmon				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Flaag			8	11	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
11⅝	3⅝	FlanEnt			6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
41⅛	21⅝	FlighISf	.28	.7	18	3	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅜	FlaCap				1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12	6⅝	FlaRck	.21e	2.3	5	36	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
17½	5⅝	FlowGen			12	20	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	Flowers	.44	3.6	7	20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19	17⅝	FlukeJ s			14	12	19	19	19	
10	5⅝	Foodrm	.50	6.7	5	8	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
8½	5	FooteM			8	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
73	56	FordCan	5a	8.2	13	z200	61	61	61	— ½
25⅛	9⅝	ForestC	.10	.7	8	1	14½	14½	14½	
7⅝	3⅛	ForestLab				21	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Franks	.36	4.2	6	28	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
7	4½	Friedm	.24b	4.4	4	3	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	FriendFr				28	7½	6⅞	7½	+ ⅜
13	9½	Friona s	.40	3.3	5	45	12	11⅝	12	
19⅝	9⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.9	6	12	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ¼
9⅞	4	FrontA wt				15	5	4⅝	4⅝	
		— G-G-G —								
2⅝	1⅛	GIExpl			11	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2½	GIT			22	18	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	GRI	.30	4.5	9	41	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	GTI				8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	5⅛	Galaxy	.06t	1.1	3	17	5½	5½	5½	
15½	6⅝	Garan	.31e	10.	5	10	8⅛	8	8	
28½	10⅞	GatLiel	.40b	2.3	9	29	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	Gaylrd	.10e	3.5	3	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
10½	4¼	GenExp				650	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
5½	2⅜	GnHous			4	3	3	3	3	
5⅞	2	Genisco			9	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	.7	12	32	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝	+ ½
27⅝	18⅝	GiantF	1.30	5.0	5	2	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅝	GntYell	.60e	6.0	11	69	10⅛	10	10	
7¼	5	Glasrock			17	19	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
34⅛	19⅝	Glatfltr	1.28	3.7	7	64	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	— ¼
30	14¼	Glnmr	.72	3.0	7	8	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	GoldaCyc				44	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	7⅛	GldNugt	.08t	.4	37	219	21⅝	21	21⅛	— ⅜
15⅛	7	GoldWt	.64	7.9	5	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield				27	13-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich wt				5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
26	19	GormR	1.28a	5.4	8	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
11⅛	8⅛	GouldT	.88	7.7	11	4	u11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	GrahMf	.30	3.0	31	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11⅛	6⅝	GrandAu	.31e	3.1	6	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	GrndCtl	.50	4.2	6	25	12⅛	11⅞	12	
19½	8⅝	GranerA				109	1	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	GtAmInd			4	13	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
8	4⅝	GtBasinP			29	34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
33	18⅝	GtLkCh	.28	.9	15	25	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
3⅛	2⅛	GtLakR	.03t		23	10	2½	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅛	Greenmn				20	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ¼
10	5⅝	GREIT	.40	4.4	17	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25⅝	16½	GrossT	1.44	6.8	7	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
24½	13⅛	Guilford	.88	3.7	4	58	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
42⅝	23½	GlfCan	1.40	3.4	11	49	41⅝	41½	41½	— ⅜
11⅝	5	Gulfstrm			7	13	8⅝	8½	8½	
		— H-H-H —								
3½	1⅛	HalcoPd				15	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
15	9⅛	HallsM	.80	6.9	6	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Hampin			5	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
16¼	12½	Hanntrd	.88	5.7	6	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
31¼	22½	Harland	1	3.2	11	40	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Harvey			5	10	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Hastina	.60	5.9	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	HawalA				1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3½	HlthCh			13	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
10⅞	6	HelfbM	.22	2.8	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	HelnWr	.39e	4.3	8	23	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Heinick	.10	2.0	9	85	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
2⅛	1⅛	HeltmMfg				21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅛	9⅝	Hess's	.60b	4.7	4	7	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	HIGInc	.03r	.3	8	17	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	5⅝	HlShear	.20	1.6	6	55	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Hlptrnic	.20	2.5	12	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Hofmon	.20	4.7	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12¼	5½	HollyCp			16	647	u13⅞	11⅞	13¼	+1½
49⅛	33⅛	HmeOA	1.30	2.7	10	2	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
35	15	Hormel	1.48	4.4	7	8	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
16	6⅝	HornHar			14	76	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
13¼	8⅛	HospM	.60	4.9	33	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
21	15⅝	Hotel	1.25e	9.5	13	6	19⅝	19½	19½	
6⅛	3	HouseVl				5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27½	13½	HouOM	.80	4.3	10	487	18⅝	18⅛	18½	
26	15⅝	HouO pf1.69		8.8		310	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
23	6⅝	HowelC	.40	1.7	14	385	u24⅛	22⅝	23⅝	+1⅝
4	2⅝	Howell	.15e	5.0	18	4	3⅛	3	3	
27	22⅝	Hubbl pf2.06		8.5		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
14½	9⅝	HuckMf	.28	2.2	7	2	13	13	13	
11⅝	6½	HudsnGn			3	4	10	10	10	
55	33⅝	HudBO	2	3.7	9	6	53⅝	53½	53½	— ⅜
15⅛	8¼	Huffy	.68	5.0	6	65	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
49⅝	24⅝	HuskyO	1	2.0	10	103	49⅝	48⅝	49	
7	3	Hycel				44	4½	4½	4½	
		— I-I-I —								
10⅞	7⅝	ICM	.50e	4.9	13	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
5⅝	3½	IFS Ind	.14	3.8	5	7	4	4	4	
16⅝	8⅝	IMC	.28	2.2	4	4	12½	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
1⅛	½	ITI			9	1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
2⅝	1 5-16	ImpGp	.09e	3.9	8	10	u2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16	+1-16
6⅝	3⅝	Imperind			4	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25⅝	16⅝	ImpOil	1	4.1	10	42	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
3	1	InflightSv				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2¼	1	Inolex				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	18⅝	Instron	.40	1.8	8	11	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
2	⅝	InstrSys			28	112	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	InsSy pf.28t		2.5		10	11	11	11	— ⅛
12⅝	4	IntegRes			6	22	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
8⅞	6	IntCtyGs	.28	3.2	7	137	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	
14⅛	10⅛	Intrmk	.15e	1.1	6	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4½	2⅛	IntBnknt			10	125	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3½	1⅛	IntFdSvc				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
29	16¼	IntGenl	1.40	4.8	5	51	u29⅞	29	29⅛	+ ¼
10	4½	IntProt	.30	4.3	4	20	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
9⅝	6¼	IntSeaw	.60	7.5	5	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
4⅛	¾	Interphot				5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4½	1½	InvestFlo			1	2	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
39	25⅞	InvDvA	1.28	3.3	7	3	u39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7	InvRIT	.57e	6.3	12	48	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
28⅝	15½	Ionics			12	12	23	22⅞	23	— ⅛
34½	17	IroqBrd	.30	1.2	9	29	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
		— J-J-J —								
17⅛	9¼	Jacobs	.50b	3.7	7	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	Jensen	1.40t	21.	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Jetero	.05e	2.1	12	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3	1⅝	Jetronic			9	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	JohnPd	.36	6.5	13	16	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
9½	2¼	JuniperP			263	82	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10½	7	Jupiter			5	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
		— K-K-K —								
8⅛	3¼	KTefin	.30e	4.1	15	4	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
2⅝	1⅝	Kaisin				12	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
3	11-16	KaneMill wt				1	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
51½	41½	KnGs pf4.58		10.		z10	43	43	43	— ½
10⅛	3½	KapakT			13	18	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
16⅝	9⅝	KayCp	.50	3.1	7	2	16	16	16	
17⅝	7⅝	KenaiCp			7	52	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ¼
7⅝	3⅝	Ketchm	.23t	4.8		6	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Key Co	.20e	4.7	4	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	½	Kidde wt				6	1⅛	1	1⅛	
3⅝	2¼	KinArk			9	46	3½	3⅜	3½	
24	15¼	KingRd s	.32	1.4	7	6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
33½	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	8	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	KuhnStr			3	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	
		— L-L-L —								
6½	2⅛	LSB	.10r	2.1	11	37	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	LaBarge	.06	2.5	20	10	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
6⅝	3⅞	LaMaur	.20	3.2	12	26	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
6	2¼	LaPnt				2	3½	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6½	1⅛	LafyRad				27	2½	2½	2½	
3½	2	LakeSh			11	6	2 13-16	2⅝	2⅝	
10	3⅝	Landmk			7	48	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜
20	15⅝	LeaRnl	s.60	3.3	9	21	18¼	18	18¼	
8½	4⅛	LeePh			16	37	5⅝	5	5⅛	
8⅞	3	LelsureT			5	16	5⅝	5	5	— ¼
12	5⅛	LibtyFb	.39t	5.5	4	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10¼	5⅛	Lightolr	.24	2.5	6	3	9⅝	9½	9½	
8⅝	3⅝	LincAm			7	13	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	LloydsE				23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	Lodge	.08e	3.0	10	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	20⅝	Lohmn	1.20	5.4	8	69	23⅝	22¼	22⅝	—1⅛
26⅝	9⅝	LoewT wt				101	16⅝	16⅝	16½	— ¼
19½	9⅝	Loalcon			11	34	13⅝	15½	13⅝	— ½
8⅝	3½	LundyEl			7	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	LynchCp			2	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Lynnwear			3	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
		— M-M-M —								
8⅛	4½	MWA				3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Macks	.20	3.3	4	18	6	6	6	— ⅛
3⅝	13-16	Macrod			25	45	1⅝	1½	1½	
20½	17⅝	MePS	1.84	9.9	4	10	18½	18⅛	18½	
13⅝	6½	Mngood			16	3	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
9½	6½	ManrC	.40	4.5	7	16	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17-16	½	Marinda				347	1 7-16	1⅛	1 7-16	+1-16
15½	8⅝	Marine	.28e	1.8	6	23	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	20	Marm pf2.25		11.		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
25⅝	11⅝	MarlPr	.40	2.9	5	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
17	8½	Masind	.60a	6.0	16	5	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Masters			4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19⅝	16¼	MtriRsn	s.20	1.1	13	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	MaulTec				33	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
1 13-16	¼	McCrory wt				2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
7¼	3¼	McCulO			17	508	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
6¼	2⅝	McKeon			4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	14¼	Means	1.20	6.9	8	15	17⅝	17½	17½	
6⅝	2⅝	MedalnGp			9	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
23⅝	17	MediaG	.72	3.3	8	11	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
17⅝	10⅛	Meenan	n.24	1.6	12	40	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
13½	7	Megalnt	.24	2.7	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
25⅝	14	MEMCo	.90	6.2	7	5	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL	.50	4.4	4	42	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅝	7½	Metex	.40	2.9	7	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
37⅝	24	Metpth	.32	1.3	14	35	24½	d23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	MichGen				7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅞	5	MchSug	.05e	.6		121	u 8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	MidldCo	.20	2.7	4	21	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
24⅝	10⅞	MidlGis	.40	2.3	16	29	18	17⅝	17⅝	
9⅞	6⅛	Miller H			7	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5¼	2⅛	MissnIT			50	45	5	4⅝	5	
26⅛	13⅝	MitchlE	.12	.5	10	33	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ½
17½	9⅝	MityCp	.50	3.0	7	84	17	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
7⅝	6	MonMg	.44	7.3	5	21	6⅝	6	6	— ⅜
18⅝	11	Moog	.40b	2.4	9	20	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	6	MtgGth	.67e	8.5	15	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅝	6⅝	MoltSM	.20	2.8	5	2	10	10	10	
24½	14⅛	MtVMD	1a	4.3	4	6	23	23	23	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅝	8⅝	MovStr	.52	4.3	5	3	12⅛	12	12	— ½
6⅛	1⅝	Movielab			11	33	6	5⅝	6	
		— N-N-N —								
15½	11	NFC n	.15	1.0	9	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
18	9⅛	Napco	.20	2.0	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	12½	NCnvSt	n.50	3.8	9	38	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
47½	18⅝	NatCSS	.32	.7	21	5	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
9½	5⅛	NatEdu	.12e	1.4	6	60	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
16½	9⅝	NIHIIE			8	1	13½	13½	13½	
4	1⅝	NKinney				47	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	2⅝	NtParag				36	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅞	4⅝	NtPatent				162	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	5	NtSecR	.48e	8.2	9	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
7¼	4⅛	NtSilvr	.20e	3.9	37	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ¼
9¼	3⅝	NelsLB	.72t	11.	6	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
2⅞	1⅛	NestLM	.05e	1.9	10	25	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Nldrlo	.05e	3.1	8	228	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17¾	9	NMxAr	.30e	2.7	37	12	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
11	9⅝	NPInRt	s.78	7.9	15	29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11	3⅝	NProc	.55e	7.0	8	20	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
32	23	NYTim	.80	3.0	20	11	26½	26⅛	26½	— ¼
12⅝	5⅝	NewbE	.50	8.2	32	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	12½	Newcor	s.56	4.3	5	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Newcrp wt				1	½	½	½	
32⅝	16⅝	NiagFSv	.80	3.5	6	5	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
11⅛	3⅛	Nolex				26	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
13	7⅝	Norin	.40	3.4	4	10	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	10⅝	Norl pf	1.50	12.		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
25	2⅝	Nortek	.04	.4	9	48	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	13⅛	NoARoy	.20	.9	8	33	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	NoCdO			9	56	11	10½	10½	— ½
13¼	12	NoestBk	n1.04	8.2	6	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19⅝	9⅝	NuclDta			17	41	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½
32⅝	18	Numac	.07t	.3	37	161	28	27	27⅝	— ⅛
		— O-O-O —								
17⅝	9⅛	Oakwd	.12b	1.1	5	8	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
16	11	OhSealy	.84	5.9	8	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
10	5⅝	OilaInd	.40e	4.4	6	36	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
23½	13⅛	OnLine	.24	1.2	13	19	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
44½	24½	OOklep			29	z800	38½	38	38⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Ormand			22	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11½	7⅛	OutdrSp	.28	1.9	9	34	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
5⅛	1½	OxfordFt			65	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	OzarkA	.20e	4.1	4	118	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		— P-Q —								
2	¾	PF Ind			13	1	15-16		1	+1-16
17¼	14⅛	PGEptA	1.50	9.9		10	16	15	15⅛	
16	13⅛	PGEptB	1.37	10.		4	13½	13½	13½	
14⅛	11	PGEptD	1.25	9.4		16	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	
14⅛	12	PGEptE	1.25	10.		16	12½	12½	12½	
14⅛	11⅝	PGEptG	1.20	9.7		40	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
29½	24⅝	PGEptW	2.57	9.9		22	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
26½	21⅝	PGEptV	2.32	10.		4	23½	23	23	— ½
29⅝	24⅝	PGEptT	2.54	9.9		14	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
30½	25	PGEptS	2.62	9.9		6	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	
28	23½	PGEptR	2.37	9.9		1	24	24	24	— ⅛
23	18⅝	PGEptM	1.96	9.9		3	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
26	21⅝	PGEptL	2.25	10.		3	22	22	22	—1
24	20	PGEptK	2.04	9.5		6	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	21⅝	PGEptJ	2.32	10.		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅛
13¼	10⅝	PGEptI	1.09	9.8		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
51	42⅝	PacLt pf4.40		10.		z1500	43⅝	43½	43½	—1⅛
54½	44⅝	PacLt pf4.75		9.7		z200	49	49	49	+3
18½	11⅝	PacTrst	.65r	3.6	16	14	u18⅛	18	18	
59	48	PacPLpf	5	10.		z200	50	50	50	— ½
23½	10⅝	PacScle	.40	3.3	7	11	12	11⅝	12	
34½	27⅝	PallCp	.52	1.6	15	28	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
18¼	14⅝	Paradyn n			24	12	15½	15⅝	15½	— ¼
13⅝	11	ParkCh	.60	4.1	6	13	u14⅛	13⅝	14½	+1⅛
30⅝	18¼	Parsons	1	4.1	6	24	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
6½	4⅛	PatFash	.10r	1.7	3	40	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12½	6½	Patagon			6	47	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
13½	6⅝	PatoC	2e	15.	5	23	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	PeerTu	.24a	3.0	5	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2	⅝	PennDix wt				9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	10½	PenEM	.60	4.9	6	64	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	12⅝	PenTr	1	7.0	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
3½	2⅝	PECo	.42t	17.	5	12	2½	2⅜	2½	
18¼	14⅝	PenRE	1.45	8.1	8	15	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
2½	⅝	Pentron			9	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24½	10	PepCom	.48a	2.4	8	25	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	8½	Perini	.40	3.0	13	14	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
16¼	6⅛	PetroLe			12	139	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	PhilLD	.65r	6.5	4	3	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Phoenix				3	3⅝	3½	3½	
12	7	PicNPay	.28	2.7	6	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅛	PioneerS			2	131	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3	PionTx	.20t		363	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7	5½	PitWVa	.56	9.7	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
33	20	PitDM	1.40	4.4	5	1	31½	31½	31½	
34⅛	23⅛	Pittway	1.65	5.6	6	10	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	6	Pizzoln n			6	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	PlanInd			30	43	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
11¼	7⅞	PlyGm	.40b	4.9	4	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
18½	14⅝	PostlCpn	.58	3.1	7	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅝	10⅝	PrairieO			16	12	17½	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	7.6	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	4	PrattRd	.30	5.7	6	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
28	22½	PrenHa	1.36	5.4	9	30	25⅛	25¼	25¼	— ¼
15⅛	6¼	Presley	.62r	5.4	4	70	11⅝	11½	11½	
18¼	13⅝	Preston	.70	4.5	5	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
25⅝	5	PrimMt			20	129	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
12⅝	10⅝	PrpCT	1.23e	10.	10	4	12⅛	12	12⅛	
13⅝	9⅝	ProvGas	.88	8.9	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	PrdRE	.28	3.9	24	172	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅝	3⅝	PrudBld	.24	4.8	8	27	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
25¼	21⅝	PgSP ptC2.34		10.		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
26¼	25	PgSP pf n2.34		9.4		20	24⅝	d24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
11½	7⅛	PulteH	s.24	2.2	3	13	11	10⅝	11	
12¼	4⅝	PuntaG			10	70	8⅛	7⅝	8	— ⅛
12¼	9⅝	Punta pf1.10		9.6		11	11½	11½	11½	
		— R-R-R —								
12⅝	9⅞	RBInd	.24	2.4	7	27	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	REDM			5	35	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	RPS			8	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	RSC	.10	3.0	16	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Rogan	.10e	1.5	9	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23½	12⅛	RnchEx	.10b	.7	4	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
20⅝	10⅝	RangrO			74	529	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
33	21⅝	Ransbrg	1.20	4.2	8	31	29⅝	28½	28½	— ⅜
4⅛	1⅛	RapAm wt				120	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	RathP				2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22⅝	13½	RayInd	.40	2.0	18	35	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Redlaw	.25e	6.5	9	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2½	ReevesT			65	51	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	RefaTr	.25e	5.0	4	6	5	5	5	— ⅛
12½	8⅛	RepalB	.72	7.0	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16	6⅝	RepGyp	.40	2.4	5	16	u16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
26⅛	14½	RschCot	.24	1.5	8	52	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
69½	20½	Resrt A			10	428	47½	46¼	46⅝	— ½
108	27	Resrt B			14	z1258	66	64	64	— ⅜
7⅝	1⅞	RestAssc				4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	5	RexNore			15	7	11½	11⅞	11⅝	— ¼
8¼	3⅛	RibletP	.12	1.7	4	34	7	6⅝	7	
10⅝	5	Richton	.44	7.8	6	30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	25⅝	RileyCo			.7	32	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ¼
34¼	25⅝	RioAlg	1.08	3.6	7	3	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Robntch				25	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Roblin	.12	2.1	5	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	10	Rockway	1	7.1	6	49	u14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
47	23⅛	Rogers	.28	.4	15	32	45⅝	44⅝	45½	— ⅜
5	2⅛	RoncoT			5	77	3	3	3	— ⅛
8	4⅛	Rossmr			2	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	1⅛	RoyPalm			11	239	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
10	7½	Rudick pf.56		7.6		2	7⅝	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Rusco			4	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	2½	RBW Cp			6	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
19	10⅞	Russell	.48	3.2	6	21	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
		— S-S-S —								
5⅝	3⅛	SFM	.20	4.5	5	5	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.7	5	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	
3½	1½	SGSec				5	2	2	2	
17	13⅝	SGSe pf1.70		12.		31	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
3½	1⅛	SMD			6	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	4⅛	SSP			7	18	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
16	9⅝	Salem	.48a	2.7	7	6	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
26⅝	22	SDgo pf2.47		11.		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
29	24⅝	SDgo pf2.68		11.		3	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
22¼	14⅛	SFrRE	1.60	7.4	20	11	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
1⅞	7-16	SFRE wt				2	1½	1½	1½	
14⅛	5⅝	Sandgte	.40	3.7	5	12	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
11½	6½	SoundrL	.30	2.8	7	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅛	SchelbE	.56	9.7	16	9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅝	12⅝	Schnult	.88a	4.5	6	36	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
4⅝	2⅛	Schiller			8	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Schradr	.04t		7	35	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	SciMgt	.10	2.9	10	6	3½	3⅝	3½	— ⅛
39⅝	24½	SciAtlo	.24	.6	16	27	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅛
30½	19½	ScurryR			14	4	26	26	26	— ½
10	3⅝	Sealctro			7	33	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1	Seaport			63	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	SearsInd			10	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7	SeasnAlt	.20	1.4	22	23	14½	14½	14½	
4⅝	2⅝	SecMtg				59	4	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	6⅛	Selas	.36	4.1	6	21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
3	15-16	SeligAsc			5	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8	5⅛	Semtch	.20b	3.5	10	12	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
15½	9⅝	SetonCo	.50	3.3	6	1	15	15	15	+ ½
8⅝	4	ShaerS	.40e	5.0	8	9	8	7⅞	8	
24⅝	12⅝	Sharon	1	4.6	4	2	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
8¼	2½	ShelfrR			5	15	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
41	31⅝	ShenanO				22	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¼
6	3⅛	Shopwell			11	3	5	5	5	
42½	19	Showbt	1	3.7	9	38	27⅝	27	27	— ⅜
27⅝	12⅝	Slerrcln	.30	1.2	12	4	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
8½	7⅛	Silco s			7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20½	10	Sigma	.40	2.0	9	24	20	19½	19⅝	
11	4⅝	Sikes A	.35e	3.9	5	9	9	9		
15⅛	10⅝	SllolnC	.30	2.2	4	7	13½	13⅝	13½	
16⅝	4⅝	Slrvcst			3	20	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
6	3⅝	SimcoS	.25b	5.3	9	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Solitron			17	19	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
26	18½	SanderB	.40	1.6	8	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
13	5½	SorgPop	.32	2.7	4	6	12⅛	11⅞	12	
13⅛	6⅝	Soundsn	.40	5.2	3	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
12⅝	10⅛	SCEd pf1.02		9.0		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	10½	SCEd pf1.06		9.3		3	11½	11¼	11⅝	
27½	24⅝	SCEd pf2.48		9.5		z450	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
19⅝	16	SCEd pf1.30		7.2		25	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅝	SCEd pf2.30		9.5		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
11	7⅛	SwFloBk	.50	5.2	7	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	24	SwFlB pf2.18		8.7		6	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11¼	SpecltyR			6	12	11¼	d11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13½	6⅛	Spector	.31e	3.5	3	17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅞	3⅝	Spectro			6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	SpedOP	.14r	2.4	10	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
6⅞	3	Spencer	.16	3.5	5	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	8⅛	StaffrdL			9	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
26½	19⅝	StdAlln	1	4.0	7	1	25	25	25	
13¼	6⅝	StdCont	.40b	3.1	8	87	13½	13	13	— ½
12⅝	6	StdMetl			13	44	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	21	StProd	1.52	6.0	5	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Stanpe	.20	2.6	9	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Stardust			2	154	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
11½	7⅛	StarrHo	.30	3.6	3	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	Steelmt	.24b	3.5	16	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	16	StepnCh	.80	4.0	8	2	20	20	20	
2⅝	½	SterlBcp wt				58	1⅛	1½	1½	— ¼
2¼	15-16	SterlEl			6	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11½	6⅛	StrutW	.30b	2.4	28	219	u12½	11⅛	12⅛	+1⅛
5	2⅝	SueAnn	.34e	7.7	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	SunCityl	.25	5.0		2	5	5	5	
17⅝	7	Suadir	.50r	3.6	9	20	14⅝	14	14	— ¼
28⅝	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.6	82	549	28⅝	27⅛	28⅝	+1⅝
7½	5⅛	SunshJr	.36	5.1	6	5	7	7	7	
19⅝	8⅛	Supind	.25	1.7	7	22	14½	14¼	14½	
11⅝	6	SupSurg	.32	3.5	6	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
35⅝	20⅝	Supron	.30	.9	21	9	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Susqueh			4	311	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14½	9½	Susqh pf	1	10.		7	10	10	10	
1⅝	11-16	SutrMtg wt				3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
7⅝	3½	Synloy	.30b	5.9	34	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	24½	Syntex	1.10	3.0	11	676	37½	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
35½	21⅝	SyscoCp	.56	1.6	9	12	34⅝	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
23⅝	10⅝	SystEng			13	51	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
8⅛	3⅝	SysPln	.10e	2.2	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		— T-T-T —								
13¼	6⅝	TEC	.40	5.5	11	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5⅛	1⅝	TFI			8	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅝	8⅝	TobPd	.20	1.4	8	18	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
5⅝	4	Tolleyin wt				2	4	4	4	
14¼	8⅝	TandB	1e	12.	5	2	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
14⅛	7¼	Tannet	.28	3.3	4	31	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅛	Tasty	1.20b	9.4	6	38	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
3	1⅛	TechSym			10	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4	TechOp			7	15	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
4⅝	2⅛	TechTp	.07r	2.7	14	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7½	3⅝	Tectrol	.24	4.3	6	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
53⅝	17½	TejonR			65	49	43⅝	42	42½	—1⅛
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm	.40	5.5	3	40	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
27½	15⅝	Telflex	.40	1.7	11	26	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
22	12	Telscl	.40	3.0	15	70	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
6	2	Tenna				7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9	4⅝	Tenney	.41t	6.3	10	5	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Tensor			14	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
38⅝	14½	Terodyn			10	76	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
10½	4⅝	TerraC	.10t			65	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
15½	7¼	TetraT			22	5	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	TextAir	.16	1.3	9	277	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
25¼	13⅝	Textron wt				3	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
4⅝	3⅛	ThreeD	.20	4.7	4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20½	13⅝	Thrifm	1.04	5.1	5	4	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
107½	91	TolEdpf	10	10.		z60	99	98	98	—2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14⅛	6⅞	ToppsG	.28	3.6	7	9	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	TorinCp	.80	5.2	7	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
22	8⅝	TotlPet	.20	.9	20	1320	u22½	20⅝	22⅛	+1½
14⅛	3⅛	TotPet wt				257	u15	13⅝	14⅛	+1
6⅝	2	TownCtry			9	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅛	TrnsLux	.05e	.9	7	14	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
12	7⅝	TransOil	.05e	.5		31	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
10	7	TriSM	.40	7.2	4	19	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ½
18⅛	9⅝	TrioCp	.20	1.5	8	14	13	13	13	— ⅛
34⅛	4½	TubeM			23	247	34	33	33⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	23⅝	TurnrC	1.80	6.8	8	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅜
6½	3⅛	TwinFr	.20	3.7	5	48	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		— U-U-U —								
4½	2⅝	UIP	.24	6.6	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	2	UNA	.20	4.7	5	32	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	URS	.40b	6.8	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅛	Unimax			5	14	7	6⅝	7	
7¼	6¼	Unimax pf				2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	UnFoods			7	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛	2⅛	UNatCp				10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8½	5⅝	UNICp pf				6	8	8	8	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅛	USFiltr	.32	2.6	7	46	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11	7⅝	UnRIIT	.81e	7.8	13	80	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
⅛	1-16	UnRIIT wt				2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
16⅝	12⅝	USRbR	1a	6.5	7	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
12½	6½	UnityB			13	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6	3⅝	UnivClp	.05	1.0	4	2	5	5	5	
16½	10⅝	UnivRs	.32	2.0	13	78	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9	UnivRu	.72	6.9	5	11	10½	10⅝	10½	+ ⅛
		— V-V-V —								
14⅝	7⅝	Valle's	.81t	11.	7	5	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	11½	Valmac	.80	5.3	5	11	15	15	15	— ⅛
2⅝	2	ValueL	.06e	2.4		1	2½	2½	2½	
4⅝	1⅝	Verit			4	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
37⅝	16⅝	VermlA	.32b	1.8	6	12	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
18⅛	4⅛	Vermitrn	.10	1.5	7	115	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8½	1⅝	Vertiple			7	27	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Vesely			71	37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Vlatech			6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	6	Vishay			9	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
7	3⅝	VisualG	.16	2.8	8	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4	2⅝	VolMer	.12e	3.2	11	47	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	10	Voplex	.52	4.1	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	VulcCp	.20	4.2	3	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		— W-W-W —								
7½	2⅝	WTC	.10	1.6	16	198	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Wockht	.40b	5.6	7	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	WadelEq				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22½	10⅝	Walnoco	.03e	.1	15	106	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	Walco	.80	3.4	6	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	WallcS	.28	3.6	8	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
44	17¼	Wang	.06	.1	21	66	42	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅛
38⅛	14½	Wang B	.16	.5	18	77	35½	34⅝	35⅛	— ¼
17⅝	9¼	Wards	Co.20	1.5	4	10	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	6½	WarnC pf.05		.4		62	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
25⅝	20⅝	WRIT	1.96	7.7	15	1	25½	25½	25½	
7½	5	Watsco	.30	4.4	9	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot	Ch'ge Prev Close
3½	2⅛	Welman			.21	6	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	WeldTuA	.15r	1.0	23	84	u17½	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅛	Wellco	.25	5.3	16	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
51½	48	WTex pf4.40		9.2		z20	48	48	48	
41⅝	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	2.7	6	35	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅛
19½	11½	WstFin	.48	2.7	3	73	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
10⅝	3⅝	Whippny	.20	2.0		12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4¼	WhitCol	.40	5.5	8	59	7½	7	7½	+ ⅜
7⅝	3⅝	Whitehall			6	21	5	5	5	
8½	2	Wichita			23	54	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
16	8⅝	Wmhous	.50	3.4	7	9	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
14½	11	Wdstrm n	.60	5.1	5	7	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
9½	4⅝	WkWear	.40	6.2	6	6	6½	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	Wrathr	.10e	.6	37	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
17-16	¾	WrightH			33	25	1	15-16	1	
27	17⅝	Wynnln	.60	2.4	7	25	25½	25¼	25½	
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.4	8	7	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
		— X-Y-Z —								
17	11⅛	ZeroCp	.44	2.9	8	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
17½	8½	Zimmer	.36	4.0	3	23	9	9	9	

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex dividend and sales in full z—Sales in full

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex distribution

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only

NEW YORK, April 26 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.43	1.70
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	106-107	77-78
Lead spot, lb	0.48	0.33
Copper elect., lb	95¼	64⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.2287	5.5191
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.39½	0.29
Silver N.Y., oz	7.595	5.856
Gold N.Y., oz	242.20	169.25
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
April 26, 1979	1,058.20 f	898.06 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

April 26, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.06	+0.1
Mar	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	
May	8.19	8.20	8.19	8.19	+0.1

Est. sales: 7 sales Wed. 21.

Total open interest Wed. 982 up 15 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	143.70	146.00	143.50	145.73	+1.85
Jul	148.70	151.90	147.90	151.44	+3.30
Sep	151.65	155.36	151.60	154.69	+2.83
Dec	151.30	155.00	151.00	154.65	+3.17
Mar	148.50	150.90	148.00	150.58	+2.16
May	148.50	150.90	148.10	150.86	+2.24

Est. sales: 3,075 sales Wed. 2,135.

Total open interest Wed. 9,257 up 110 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	7.52	8.06	7.50	7.74	+0.22
Jul	7.95	8.41	7.93	8.19	+0.28
Sep	8.30	8.75	8.27	8.61	+0.36
Oct	8.44	8.91	8.41	8.76	+0.35
Jan	9.25	9.25	9.15	9.10	+0.35
Mar	9.20	9.66	9.17	9.48	+0.32
May	9.45	9.91	9.40	9.78	+0.37

Market Summary

April 27, 1979

Previous NYSE Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Fairch Cam	798,700	57¼	+8⅛
Duke Pow	776,700	16½	—1⅛
GPUCp	611,900	10⅝	—1⅝
Gulf Oil	485,000	27⅝	
Ramada In	413,200	12½	— ⅜
Rollins Inc	378,500	19	— ⅜
Texaco Inc	344,200	27⅝	
AmTT	342,500	59	— ½
Southern Co	307,400	13½	— ¼
Occident Pet	305,900	21½	— ⅜
McDermott	261,400	16⅝	—1
SearsRoeb	254,700	20½	— ⅜
Amer Hess	245,100	34½	— ½
Howrd John	232,700	12⅛	+ ⅜
BallyMfg	211,200	77⅝	+ ⅛
Carrier Cp	211,200	26	+ ⅜

	Today NYSE 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	23.84	26.89
Advanced	397	519
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	10.39
Declined	878	913
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	17.22
Unchanged	N.A.	438
Total Issues	N.A.	1,870
New highs	N.A.	48
New lows	N.A.	44

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	Previous High	Low	Close	Today 3 pm
30 Ind	866.42	869.02	858.71	860.97	855.34
20 Trn	232.86	234.17	230.28	231.84	229.99
15 Util	102.37	102.67	101.42	101.73	101.15
65 Stk	294.86	296.02	292.09	293.20	291.21

Standard & Poors

	Previous High	Low	Close	Today 3pm.
Composite	102.91	101.58	102.01	101.63
Industrials	115.02	113.56	114.05	113.42
Utilities	49.46	48.95	49.11	48.99
Finance	12.08	11.93	11.96	11.92
Transp.	14.29	14.05	14.16	14.07

NYSE Index

	Previous High	Low	Close	Today 3pm.
Composite	57.80	57.51	57.52	57.30
Industrials	64.13	63.88	63.88	63.64
Transp.	46.23	46.07	46.07	45.75
Utilities	38.14	37.96	37.96	37.82
Finance	59.79	59.54	59.54	59.45

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 26	153,230	329,431	1,512
April 25	148,854	322,469	2,721
April 24	161,605	376,020	1,527
April 23	155,966	361,461	1,340
April 20	140,897	317,416	1,397

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Previous AMEX Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
AngloCo Ltd	143,900	16⅝	— ⅜
CrnCen Pet	118,500	78½	+12⅛
Syntex Corp	110,700	37⅛	— ⅛
ResrtIntA	102,900	47⅛	— ⅜
Tubos Mex	101,900	33⅝	+ ½
GoldNuget	95,300	21½	— ⅜
RangerOil	84,900	20⅛	
HouOilM	83,000	18½	— ⅛
McCull Oil	82,800	6⅝	— ⅛
TotalPtl NA	71,800	21	+ ¼

	Today AMEX 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	2.98	4.20
Advanced	229	273
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	1.58
Declined	306	325
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	1.77
Unchanged	N.A.	244
Total Issues	N.A.	842
New highs	N.A.	26
New lows	N.A.	2

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Previous Close	Today 3 pm.
184.39	183.30	183.43	183.30

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	9.68	10.13	9.68	10.00	
Sep	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.18	+0.35

Est. sales: 7,775 sales Wed. 4,453.

Total open interest Wed. 33,046 off 368 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	138.90	140.50	138.90	139.20	+0.20
Jul	141.00	142.95	140.40	141.40	+0.15
Sep	143.50	144.85	142.50	143.40	+0.10
Dec.	146.05	147.70	145.55	146.45	+0.30
Mar	147.85	149.75	147.85	148.50	+0.20

Est. sales: 656 sales Wed. 1,097.

Total open interest Wed. 6,136 off 44 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	107.25	107.75	106.70	106.90	—0.50
Jul	109.50	109.75	108.00	108.85	—0.40
Sep	109.30	109.40	109.00	108.75	—0.20
Nov	105.10	105.35	104.70	104.35	—0.65
Jan	101.70	101.10	100.50	100.50	—0.40
Mar	101.30	101.30	100.70	100.85	—0.45
May	101.75	101.75	101.00	101.25	—0.45
Jul	101.80	101.85	101.40	101.60	

Est. sales: 600 sales Wed. 428.

Total open interest Wed. 7,750 up 68 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	60.69	60.80	59.90	60.25	—0.10
Jul	61.70	61.85	61.26	61.69	+0.17
Oct	63.00	63.20	62.80	63.05	+0.23
Dec	62.75	62.85	62.55	62.77	+0.20
Mar	64.20	64.20	63.85	64.05	+0.05
May	65.15	65.15	65.15	65.05	+0.05

Est. sales: 5,650 sales Wed. 7,937.

Total open interest Wed. 34,220 off 456 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	88.30	89.60	88.00	89.20	+1.75
Jul	89.60	90.60	89.05	90.20	+1.70
Sep	89.70	90.60	89.20	90.30	+1.70
Dec	90.00	90.60	89.35	90.40	+1.50
Jan	89.75	90.90	89.75	90.40	+1.45
Mar	89.90	90.50	89.40	90.50	+1.40
May	90.00	90.40	89.80	90.60	+1.35
Jul	90.20	90.20	90.20	90.70	+1.30
Sep	90.30	90.30	90.00	90.80	+1.25
Dec	90.25	90.80	90.10	90.90	+1.15

Est. sales: 13,400 sales Wed. 11,343.

Total open interest Wed. 50,015 off 422 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz					
May	754.00	761.00	751.50	757.80	+ 2.30
Jun	761.50	766.00	761.00	764.70	+ 2.50
Jul	768.00	775.00	764.50	771.50	+ 2.50
Sep	779.00	787.00	775.50	782.90	+ 2.70
Dec	794.50	802.00	791.50	798.40	+ 2.90
Jan	797.50	804.00	797.50	803.30	+ 2.90
Mar	809.00	814.50	806.00	813.20	+ 3.00
May	818.00	826.50	818.00	823.10	+ 3.00
Jul	828.00	834.00	828.00	833.10	+ 3.10
Sep	840.00	840.00	840.00	843.10	+ 3.20
Dec	855.80	855.80	855.80	858.30	+ 3.10

Est. sales: 25,000 sales Wed. 22,747.

Total open interest Wed. 183,826 off 1,082 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
May	394.80	399.00	399.00	398.50	— 0.50
Jul	392.70	396.00	391.00	394.10	+ 0.90
Oct	393.00 394.50	391.00	392.30	+ 0.10	
Jan	394.00	396.00	392.50	393.10	— 0.80
Apr	395.00	396.00	395.20	394.20	— 1.00
Jul	398.00	397.50	396.50	396.00	— 1.70

Est. sales: 2,016 sales Wed. 2,525.

Total open interest Wed. 8,747 up 24 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Cha.
April 27, 1979					
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
May	244.80	244.80	244.80	246.40	
Jun	246.50	248.80	246.40	248.50	
Aug	251.30	253.00	250.80	252.90	+ 3.70
Oct	255.30	257.60	255.00	257.30	+ 3.80
Dec	259.80	261.90	259.50	261.70	+ 3.90
Feb	264.30	266.00	264.30	266.10	+ 4.00
Apr	269.20	270.00	268.70	270.50	+ 4.00
Jun	273.40	275.10	273.10	274.90	+ 4.00
Aug	277.90	279.00	277.80	279.40	+ 4.10
Oct	282.30	282.30	282.30	283.90	+ 4.20
Dec	286.90	286.90	286.90	288.40	+ 4.30
Feb	291.00	291.00	291.00	292.90	+ 4.40

Est. sales: 70,000 sales Thur. 13,507.

Total open interest Thur. 161,305 up 290 from Wed.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

April 27, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	905	920	+ 20
Aug	935	928	934	935	+ 31
Oct	982	975	976	985	+ 26
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	975	985	+ 25
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,015	1,030	+ 20
Mar	1,060	1,060	1,059	1,061	+ 19
May	1,075	1,075	1,070	1,085	+ 25
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,085	1,100	+ 30
89 lots.					
COCOA					
May	1,395	1,385	1,383	1,405	+ 18
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,390	-	+ 17
Sep	1,430	1,410	1,425	1,478	+ 19
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,465	1,469	+ 23
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,460	-	+ 10
May	N.T	N.T.	1,470	-	+ 15
37 lots					

IMM Futures

April 27, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
June	0.5908	0.5913	0.5890	0.5900	—0.0016
Sept	0.6034	0.6038	0.6016	0.6030	—0.0010
Dec	0.6137	0.6138	0.6125	0.6136 b	—0.0007
Mar	0.6225	0.6225	0.6220 a	0.6225	—0.0005
June	0.6295	0.6300 b	0.6295	0.6300 b	—0.0005
GUILDER					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4998	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5043	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2310	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T	0.2356	Unch.
YEN					
June	4583	4591	4574	4582	—0037
Sept	4635	4645	4635	4640 a	—0034
Dec	4680	4696	4673	4690	—0037
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
June	2.0485	2.0540	2.0465	2.0520	+0.0085
Sept	2.0460	2.0495	2.0420	2.0455	+0.0075
Dec	2.0390	2.0425	2.0380	2.0425	+0.0110
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.0380 b	+0.0110
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
June	0.8742	0.8752	0.8729	0.8727	—0.0007
Sept	0.8745	0.8755	0.8735	0.8739	Unch.
Dec	0.8758	0.8767	0.8643	0.8750 b	Unch.
Mar	0.8775	0.8775	0.8760 a	0.8760 a	+0.0010
DEUTSCHE MARK					
June	0.5320	0.5326	0.5309	0.5320	—0.0009
Sept	0.5391	0.5392	0.5383 a	0.5385 b	—0.0005
Dec	0.5439	0.5445	0.5450 a	0.5430 a	—0.0002
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5480	Unch.
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5515	Unch.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
April 27, 1979

	Today Bid	Asked	Previous Bid	Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,006.00	1,008.00	992.50	993.50
3 months	1,006.00	1,007.00	992.50	993.00
Cathodes: spot	998.00	1,000.00	990.00	991.00
3 months	998.50	999.00	988.50	989.00
Tin: spot	7,535.00	7,545.00	7,540.00	7,600.00
3 months	7,180.00	7,190.00	7,155.00	7,160.00
Lead: spot	579.00	580.00	571.00	572.00
3 months	532.00	532.50	529.00	530.00
Zinc: spot	385.00	387.00	382.50	383.50
3 months	397.00	398.00	394.50	395.00
Silver: spot	373.60	373.80	369.50	369.70
3 months	383.10	383.20	379.20	379.40
Nickel: 3 months	2,978.00	2,980.00	2,920.00	2,922.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
April 27, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	103.00	98.80	Exp.*	Exp.	98.75	98.80
Aug	106.50	102.25	105.95	106.00	102.25	102.30
Oct	112.00	106.25	109.50	109.70	106.25	106.30
Dec	116.00	111.25	113.30	113.50	110.15	110.25
Mar	120.25	116.50	118.20	118.30	115.00	115.10
May	122.00	120.00	121.00	121.20	118.00	118.10
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	124.75	124.90	121.50	122.00
6,074 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
May	1,644	1,624	1,631	1,633	1,628	1,630
Jul	1,614	1,585	1,605	1,607	1,592	1,594
Sep	1,633	1,612	1,628	1,629	1,616	1,618
Dec	1,695	1,675	1,692	1,693	1,679	1,680
Mar	1,725	1,710	1,713	1,718	1,708	1,710
May	1,745	1,728	1,733	1,736	1,729	1,740
Jly	1,745	1,728	1,733	1,736	1,735	1,750
3,385 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,610	1,590	1,608	1,619	1,585	1,587
Jul	1,585	1,556	1,578	1,580	1,545	1,580
Sep	1,577	1,550	1,573	1,574	1,544	1,545
Nov	1,570	1,549	1,560	1,562	1,537	1,541
Jan	1,555	1,542	1,551	1,555	1,537	1,541
Mar	1,540	1,531	1,542	1,548	1,528	1,532
May	1,535	1,535	1,525	1,539	1,515	1,530
4,754 lots of 5 tons.						

Corporate Profits Soar 37% in U.S. in Quarter

(Continued from Page 9)

strongest demand for steel products in almost five years pushed operating rates over 90 percent all last month. And for the volume-sensitive steelmakers, strong operations produce soaring profits.

Earnings gains were especially marked because of the weather and strike woes in the 1978 period. U.S. Steel reported a profit of $42 million against a record loss of $58.7 million a year before, and earnings of Bethlehem surged to $59.2 million from $1.1 million. Armco posted a 93-percent increase. Republic Steel's net more than tripled, and Wheeling-Pittsburgh reported a profit instead of a loss.

Here are the first-quarter earnings and the outlook in some other industries:

• Bank Holding Companies: Earnings were lifted sharply by a surge in loan demand, which increased interest income. Citicorp reported that operating net jumped 18 percent to $125.3 million, or $1.01 a share. Although BankAmerica more than doubled its loan-loss provision "in anticipation of a possible slowdown in the economy," the holding company for Bank of America posted a 26-percent increase in operating net.

• Railroads: The "strike-ridden, weather-bitten" 1978 first quarter, was an easy act to follow, a spokesman for the Association of American Railroads says.

• Airlines: Financial results generally deteriorated in the first quarter. Profits slumped at Eastern and Braniff, while Trans World Corp.'s TWA reported a deficit wider than that a year earlier. American Airlines narrowed its net loss slightly, but only because of nonoperating gains. Pan American narrowed its first-quarter loss to $8.9 million from $24.1 million a year earlier.

• Aluminum: Earnings surged in the first quarter from the depressed 1978 period.

• Building Supplies: Earnings of most manufacturers surged because of a sharp rebound in housing starts in March from the sluggish winter months and because of continued strength in home remodeling and commercial and industrial construction.

• Copper and Zinc: Nonferrous-metals producers say the first quarter was much better than a year ago, when low metals prices and the coal miners' strike depressed earnings. They are optimistic about the second quarter, too.

• Chemicals: The industry posted an excellent first quarter, although for some companies the profit increase was merely a rebound from a depressed 1978 period. The gains are expected to continue in the current quarter.

• Electrical Equipment: Earnings generally rose strongly, and most manufacturers say they have not seen any signs of the widely predicted recession.

• Machine Tools: Shipments in the first two months of 1979 surged 26 percent from a year earlier.

• Forest Products: Many companies reported sharply higher earnings and expect to do well in the second quarter and for the year.

SIA Mulls Offer On Financing From Airbus

SINGAPORE, April 27 (Reuters) — Singapore International Airlines said today it is evaluating a financing package offered by Airbus Industrie for the recent purchase of Airbus aircraft.

An SIA spokesman declined to give details on the offer. But Airbus sales director for the Far East, Ranjit Jayaratnam, said his company was prepared to finance up to 80 percent of the total purchase price of $310 million. SIA ordered six Airbus A-300 earlier this month and took options on two more aircraft (IHT, April 10).

Mr. Jayaratnam said the loan would bear a fixed interest rate of 8½ percent spread over 10 years from the day of the delivery of the first aircraft in April 1981.

Financing will be made through the European Export Credit plan but the loan will be put together by Coface of France, Hermes of West Germany and the U.K. Export Credit Guarantee Department. The loan would be comprised of 40 percent each in French Francs and Deutsche marks and 20 percent in U.S. dollars, Mr. Jayaratnam added.

U.S., Japan Talks On Trade Stalled

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP) — Special U.S. trade representative Robert Strauss said today that the United States can move no further in making concessions in trade negotiations with Japan, but he downplayed reports of a breakdown in the talks.

Mr. Strauss told a House subcommittee that the two governments were in agreement on all major trade areas except government procurement in discussions aimed at reducing the $11-billion U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 5/16 - 10 7/16	5 3/16 - 5 5/16	1⅛ - 1¼	12⅛ - 12½	8⅝ - 9
2 M.	10½ - 10⅝	5 5/16 - 5 7/16	1 3/16 - 1 5/16	12⅜ - 12⅝	8⅝ - 9⅛
3 M.	10⅝ - 10⅞	5 7/16 - 5 9/16	1⅝ - 1½	12⅜ - 12⅝	8⅞ - 9⅛
6 M.	10⅞ - 11	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	2 5/16 - 2 7/16	12⅜ - 12⅝	9⅛ - 9⅜
1 Y.	10¾ - 10⅞	6⅜ - 6½	2⅛ - 2⅜	12⅛ - 12⅜	9½ - 9⅝

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Art Buchwald

Hawks Add a Pinch Of SALT III to Talks

WASHINGTON — "I never have understood why so many hawkish civilians and retired military men are against SALT II," Millirem said.

"They feel the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks will give the Soviets an edge on us," I replied.

"Nonsense. If we sign a SALT treaty we're going to spend billions of dollars on new weaponry that is not included in SALT. We will have to escalate our military budget to take into consideration all the advantages we had prior to a SALT II agreement. SALT will be a boon to the Pentagon chiefs because they can argue that unless they get what they want, this country will be at the mercy of the Kremlin's multiple warheads. Congress will have to give them anything they ask for to prove they are not stripping this country of its defenses."

Buchwald

"You mean SALT II doesn't limit the arms that the Soviet Union and the United States possess?"

"You're really dumb," he said. "An arms limitation treaty just forces the military leaders of the two powers to come up with more sophisticated ways of not being caught with their missiles down. If you reduce your throw weight capacity in one area, you have to strengthen it in another. The Air Force wants an MX system which is a giant underground railroad that will move our missiles around so the Soviets won't know where they are. This shell game has been priced at $30 billion. The military have a much better chance of getting it with a SALT treaty than if we don't sign one. They're going to go up on the Hill and prove that with arms limits it's essential we have the system or our missile bases will be caught naked in a first-strike attack."

"I thought SALT was supposed to save us money."

"Don't you believe it," Millirem said. "SALT is the mother's milk of defense appropriations. Without it the military would have to make do with what they've got now."

"Do you think the Soviet military will ask for more money for their weapons if a SALT treaty is signed?"

"They have no choice. Their marshals will tell the Kremlin that SALT has put the Soviet Union in a very precarious position, and they will have to have billions of rubles if they expect the Soviets to have superiority over the United States. They will demand a crash program to make the missiles allowed under SALT three times as deadly as they are now."

"I guess I am dumb," I said, "but why would both countries go to so much trouble to work out a treaty on limiting nuclear weapons if they know it is going to cost them so much more in the end?"

He said, "The reason the leaders of both countries want a SALT agreement is that, having started their talks, they will be put in a bind if they fail. Their reputation as peacemakers will be in serious jeopardy. Once you have a taste of SALT you have to eat it."

"So, we're damned if we have SALT II and damned if we don't."

"You can say that again."

"What's the answer?"

"What's the question?"

"Why are the Hawks and the retired military leaders so adamant against a SALT treaty if it means the Defense Department will get what it wants if an agreement is signed?"

"It beats me. All I know is that, if the president wants to get his SALT treaty through Congress, he will have to prove he is not going to let this country wind up second best in the missile race. Brezhnev is also going to have to assure his people that he hasn't given anything away to the United States."

"Where will it all end?" I asked.

"SALT III."

New Masters Admitted

LONDON (Reuters) — The National Gallery of London has admitted Picasso and Matisse to its ranks of old masters by putting on display Picasso's "Fruit Dish, Bottle and Guitar," a Cubist still life of 1914, and Matisse's portrait of his pupil Greta Moll, from 1908.

The Man in the Gray Flannel Bedroom

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (IHT) — The latest direction in decoration is money. No Louis the this or that, just plain, old-fashioned cash, with the flow coming from the oil countries.

The way to tell is to keep track of the decorators' lifestyles. For they, better than anybody else, reflect what is going on. Their apartment, or house, or whatever, is, in a sense, their shop. That is their way of telling the customer what they can and will do.

The latest on the scene is Alberto Pinto, who is as flamboyant as the petro-dollar princes for whom he works. The fact that Pinto is 6-feet-8, half-Moroccan and has big, dark, smoldering eyes, makes him virtually a cousin of all those Arab princes. Actually, to see his bulk stretched out on one of his gigantic white sofas, you wonder where are the little slaves that should be fanning his feet. For Pinto not only looks like and works for Arab princes. He lives like one. While most millionaires have cut down on cars, chateaus and even butlers, Pinto has exploded onto the Paris scene with the most extravagant surroundings this side of the desert.

Launched

His place near the Eiffel Tower, launched a few weeks ago with a party of 300 people, spreads over 800 square meters "but that includes my offices," he said. It was the apartment of the late Paul Morand, which one first finds hard to understand. (Morand was a fine writer but writers hardly make that kind of money.) But it seems Morand was married to a Romanian princess who came from a banking family. She had the whole building made over in the 1920s and had both the first and second floors custom-made for herself.

The princess knew how to live. She put in a sizable garden, Louis XIV boiseries and a Renaissance chateau fireplace large enough to barbecue a deer. When Pinto saw it, it was gloomy and done in dark wood but that did not scare him off.

"It was enormously sad," he said, "a sort of Tudor Gothic. But the volumes were there. And remember that being Mediterranean, I know how to brighten things up."

Triple-Size

That he did. And more. The main and most striking change was to rip all the boiseries from the main hall and replace them with blue and white trompe l'oeil tile scenes, making it look like some Portuguese palace. The place also needed cutting down to size. One of Pinto's tricks was to triple the size of everything. So from the tables to the settees, including the objects, everything is three times bigger than normal.

"You could say that it's a house fit for Gargantua," Pinto said, quite pleased to play dwarf.

Pinto will try to tell you that he has toned down the magnificence of the place with simple white rugs and department-store wicker trunks, but it is a lot of nonsense and some of his Ali Baba collections are splendid enough to knock even his rich customers dead. For instance, the two huge Ming chests and a rare collection of huge, 18th-century blue-and-white china.

Just as in an Arab palace, the salon is centered with four palm trees. Two ceiling-high mirror screens hide the hi-fi equipment on one side, the bar on the other. Other touches of grandeur include oversized ebony and mother-of-pearl Syrian furniture and a Turkish room with gold lame and very shiny settees.

But that, apparently, is more than even Pinto can take and one is relieved to find that his bedroom is done in solid gray flannel.

Demand

Pinto, who has been a decorator for seven years, can hardly keep up with the Oriental demand. Right now, he has 27 houses to do, only five of which are in Paris. The others are abroad, including a palace for a princess of Bahrein.

"The money started changing hands two or three years ago," he said, "and also the way of spending it."

His customers are not only Arab princes "but also all those fabulously wealthy businessmen who live like princes. They travel in tribes, with wives, children and staff. So they need big houses and plenty of them, in Geneva, London, Marbella, Paris, Cannes.

"What do they want? The best on the market. Often they don't quite know themselves. That is why they need help. They have a complex about money. So the main thing is to play it very straight, very honest. Once you've established that you won't rip them, the sky is the limit.

"They may not know much but believe me, they're learning fast. Just because they want Western luxury does not mean one can be patronizing. I find them nice, open and very natural people.

"Their taste runs to flowers, gardens and mirrors. They also want lavish bathrooms and huge dressing rooms, for they often have two wardrobes — a Western one and an Oriental one which both men and women prefer at home.

"They're also meticulously clean. No use trying to sell them the bed of La Pompadour. They're not impressed. Even when I buy them an antique, I have to have it restored, varnished and gilded to death."

Name No Matter

Nouveau riche? "Right," said Pinto, "and don't you knock it. My clients may not be Tout Paris but they're so nice and naive it's touching. The name of people is of no interest to me. I'd rather work for a Mrs. Ben Couscous than some duchess who is a pain in the neck and doesn't pay her bills."

Pierre Aslan, SIPA

Decorator Pinto in his princely digs.

PEOPLE: *Billy Carter Released By Navy Alcohol Unit*

Billy Carter has been released from the Navy's Alcohol Rehabilitation Center at Long Beach, Calif. after a 51-day stay for treatment of alcoholism. Before his release the 41-year-old Carter told reporters "I'm a recovering alcoholic. I had been drinking regularly for 20 years. My health was bad because of alcohol. I knew I was drinking too much but I didn't think I had a problem." Carter, who entered the center voluntarily, said he would personally pay the $12,100 cost of the treatment. He lost about 11 pounds during his treatment, he said, and added, "I've never felt better." Sources in Plains said Carter had not returned to his hometown and his Nashville, Tenn., agent, **Tandy Rice**, refused to disclose his whereabouts.

* * *

Israeli Prime Minister **Menachem Begin** has nominated **President Carter** for the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize as the "architect" of peace in the Middle East. Begin said he sent a letter of nomination to the committee of the Norwegian parliament, responsible for the award. "By everything I know to be true, I am convinced that there is no man in the world more deserving of the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize than the president of the United States, Mr. Jimmy Carter," Begin said he wrote. Begin shared the 1978 peace prize with Egyptian President **Anwar Sadat**.

* * *

The San Francisco millionaire hotelier and real estate tycoon who plans to wed **Lee Radziwill** next month says he'll do it twice — once in a private ceremony and again in church. It will be the third marriage — both for **Newton Cope** and for the 46-year-old sister of **Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis**. Cope, who is 56, says the first wedding is slated for May 3 at the apartment of **Whitney Warren** — a friend of the bride's family. He doesn't know when they'll re-tie the knot in a Roman Catholic ceremony . . . In other news of the Kennedy clan, **John Kennedy** has a chance to be a movie star, but his mother won't let him — says he's a poor student and she wants him cracking books, not film credits. Look magazine says that the 18-year-old son of the late president has been offered a role by "Saturday Night Fever" producer **Robert Stigwood** — playing his father as a young man in a film about President Kennedy's life. But the magazine says **Jacqueline On**[...] wants no part of a Hollywood for her son — and that inc[...] several other acting offers, son[...] the seven-figure bracket. He's a [...]dent at Phillips Academy in A[...]ver, Mass., and was "left bac[...] year when he failed to make [...] grades.

* * *

Former Secretary of State H[...] **Kissinger** met with Premier [...] **Guofeng** (Hua Kuo-feng), wh[...] tended a warm welcome to [...] American on his 10th visit to [...]na. "You have made contribu[...] to the development of Chi[...] American relations." Hua [...] Kissinger in Peking, accordin[...] the official New China News A[...]cy. "You are an old friend o[...] Chinese people." Later Kissi[...] meeting with reporters, said [...] coming world question is whe[...] United States will resist gro[...] Soviet armament and influ[...] The United States, accordin[...] Kissinger, has the obligation to [...] vent nuclear war because its [...] perpower but it cannot allow [...] desire for peace to become use[...] the Soviets for blackmail.

* * *

Pope John Paul II will mar[...] 59th birthday on May 18 with [...] grimage to the Benedictine a[...] of Monte Cassino, scene of a [...] World War II battle, church [...] cials said. The visit will also [...] the 35th anniversary of the b[...] The pope will say mass at the [...]ish cemetery after touring [...] abbey, which was severely dam[...] by Allied bombardment. A[...] 1,100 Polish soldiers were kille[...] the bitter fight to drive Ge[...] troops from the hilltop strong[...] 85 miles south of Rome. [...] abbey, founded by St. Benedi[...] 529, was rebuilt after the war [...] work finally being complete[...] 1964 when **Pope Paul VI** visi[...] . . . Meanwhile the pontiff [...] moved to the ninth-century [...] of St. John, overlooking the [...]can Gardens, while roof repair[...] made on his private apartment[...]

* * *

Former Beatles' Manager [...] **Klein** was convicted in New [...] of failure to report $118,000 i[...] come gained through sale o[...] rock group's promotional re[...] in 1970. Klein, 48, of New Y[...] faces up to a three-year prison [...] on the conviction when he ap[...] for sentencing June 18.

—SAMUEL JUST[...]

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Bullets Stopped, 104-86

Hawks Square NBA Series

ANTA, April 27 (UPI) — Atlanta Hawks routed the ngton Bullets last night, 104-force the NBA Eastern Conference semifinal playoff to seven

Hawks, led by John Drew, was playing on an inflamed foot, and Eddie Johnson, who had an injured knee, moved into the lead in the opening minutes and never trailed again. The Bullets tied the game a couple of times before the Hawks went in front to stay midway through the second period.

With Drew and Johnson both scoring 22 points and Dan Roundfield, playing with a bruised shoulder, contributing 16, the Hawks led by 12 points at the end of the third period. The Bullets never came within 10 points again.

Wes Unseld fouled out with 7:16 left after scoring just 11 points and Elvin Hayes, their leading scorer with 24 points, was unable to carry the Bullets alone.

Steve Hawes, who drew the sixth foul on Unseld, fouled out in the closing minutes after contributing 14 points and 14 rebounds. Terry Furlow, a reserve guard, also had 14 points to give the Hawks five players in double figures.

Bob Dandridge, the leading scorer in the first five games for the Bullets, appeared hampered by a heavily taped thigh and was held to 15 points.

Associated Press

Dandridge of the Bullets (10) pursues a rebound with John ... and Tom McMillen (54) during the Hawks' 104-86 victory.

76ers 120, Spurs 97

At San Antonio, Texas, Julius Erving struck for 16 points in the third quarter to carry Philadelphia to a 120-97 victory over San Antonio, keeping the 76ers alive in the other Eastern Conference semifinal.

San Antonio had hoped to clinch its first NBA playoff series victory, but the 76ers' triumph left the Spurs with a 3-2 advantage and sent the best-of-seven game series back to Philadelphia for Game 6 on Sunday.

The Spurs, who made 50 percent of their shots in the first four games, hit only 21 percent in the first quarter last night and could not make a basket during the opening 3:41.

Philadelphia scored the first 12 points and San Antonio could seldom come closer than that as George Gervin, the NBA's leading scorer the past two seasons, missed all seven shots he took in the first half and finished with only 13 points.

Erving, who had scored 39 points in Philadelphia's only other victory of the series, finished with 32 last night while Steve Mix added 21, Maurice Cheeks 18 and Bobby Jones 16.

NBA Playoffs

Conference Semifinals
(Best of Seven)
Eastern Conference
Atlanta vs. Washington
(Series tied, 3-3)

April 15—Washington 103, Atlanta 89
April 17—Atlanta 107, Washington 99
April 20—Washington 89, Atlanta 77
April 22—Washington 120, Atlanta 118 (ot)
April 24—Atlanta 107, Washington 103
April 26—Atlanta 104, Washington 86
April 29—Atlanta at Washington
Philadelphia vs. San Antonio
(San Antonio leads series, 3-2)
April 15—San Antonio 119, Philadelphia 106
April 17—San Antonio 121, Philadelphia 120
April 20—Philadelphia 123, San Antonio 115
April 22—San Antonio 115, Philadelphia 112
April 26—Philadelphia 120, San Antonio 97
April 29—San Antonio at Philadelphia
x-May 2—Philadelphia at San Antonio
Western Conference
Phoenix vs. Kansas City
(Phoenix leads series, 3-1)
April 17—Phoenix 102, Kansas City 99
April 20—Kansas City 111, Phoenix 91
April 22—Phoenix 108, Kansas City 93
April 25—Phoenix 106, Kansas City 94
April 27—Kansas City at Phoenix
x-April 29—Phoenix at Kansas City
x-May 1—Kansas City at Phoenix
Los Angeles vs. Seattle
(Seattle wins series, 4-1)
April 17—Seattle 112/Los Angeles 101
April 18—Seattle 108, Los Angeles 103 (ot)
April 20—Los Angeles 118, Seattle 112 (ot)
April 22—Seattle 117, Los Angeles 115
April 25—Seattle 106, Los Angeles 100
x-If necessary

Associated Press

The Soviet team captain, Boris Mikhailov, surrounded by his teammates, holds up the victory cups after the Russian squad captured the European and World Ice Hockey Championships.

Russians Top Czechs For Perfect Record

By Samuel ... Jr

MOSCOW, April 27 (IHT) — The Soviet Union ended the World Ice Hockey Championships here tonight with a perfect record by defeating Czechoslovakia, 6-1.

In an earlier game, Canada scored its first points in the championship pool by defeating Sweden, 6-3. Neither result affected the standings, which were decided two days ago.

The Russians won the title for the second successive year. Czechoslovakia finished second and Sweden third.

Despite the formal emptiness of the Soviet-Czech game, both teams played with their usual intensity. The Czechs, who lost to the Russians, 11-1, last weekend, overcame the nervousness and pressure they admitted they felt then.

But they just did not have the players to keep up with the Soviet team, which placed five members on the all-star squad selected by journalists here.

The Russians selected were Vladislav Tretiak in goal, Valeri Vasilyev on defense, Boris Mikhailov and Sergei Makarov on the wings and Vladimir Petrov at center. Jiri Bubla, the Czech defenseman, completed the team.

Nod to Tretiak

In a sign of the Russians' feelings about this eighth and last game, Tretiak was named to start in goal. His back-up, Vladimir Myshkin, played only one game and was widely expected to start tonight since the result could not affect the standings. But it was Tretiak who turned back the Czechs as the Russians built their lead.

At 12:22 of the third period, Valeri Kharlamov scored the goal that made it 6-1 and only then did coach Viktor Tikhonov send in Myshkin. When Tretiak came to the bench and pulled off his helmet, Tikhonov mussed the goalie's hair and patted him on the back in appreciation.

The first game was considerably less artistic as Sweden and Canada merely fulfilled their contractual obligations to appear. Canada showed a bit more spark than Sweden in the last period, and scored four goals to guarantee victory.

Overall, Canada finished with a record of three victories and five defeats, with one victory and the five defeats in the championship pool. Sweden had three victories, four defeats and a tie overall, with one victory, the four defeats and the tie in the pool.

The tie against Czechoslovakia gave it the point by which it edged Canada for third place.

Nothing went well for the Swedes, who managed to lose the puck when they were playing five men against the Candadians' three, because of penalties. Stealing the puck, Ryan Walter skated on a breakaway against the Swedish goalie and then missed the shot.

Nothing went all that well for Canada either.

NHL Semifinal Opener

Rangers Defeat Islanders, 4-1

UNIONDALE, N.Y., April 27 (UPI) — Bobby Sheehan scored a second-period goal and set up another last night in leading the New York Rangers to a 4-1 victory over the New York Islanders and a 1-0 lead in their Stanley Cup semifinal series.

The Rangers, who dominated every aspect of the game, fell behind, 1-0, at 10:41 of the first period on a goal by Bryan Trottier. Catching the Rangers on a line change, Trottier took a pass from John Tonelli and sent a 35-footer past the Ranger goalie, John Davidson.

Goals by Don Murdoch and Ed Johnstone — the fifth of the playoffs for each — within a 2:56 span later in the period put the Rangers ahead to stay.

With each team playing a man short, Sheehan, a 30-year-old veteran recalled from New Haven of the American Hockey League during the quarterfinals, started a 3-on-2 rush with a fine pass to Pat Hickey. Hickey then fed Ron Duguay, who sent a rising slapshot past the Islander goalie, Glenn Resch, at 9:43 of the second period.

Less than seven minutes later, Pierre Plante stripped Mike Bossy of the puck in the left corner and threw it to Sheehan in front. The swift center placed an eight-footer between Resch's pads at 16:35.

Canadiens 4, Bruins 2

At Montreal: Pierre Larouche broke a 2-2 tie at 12:17 of the third period to help Montreal take the opening game of their semifinal series with a 4-2 victory over Boston.

It was the 12th straight loss in Montreal for the Bruins, who have not won in the Forum since Oct. 30, 1976.

Larouche, who scored only nine goals during the regular season, took a pass from Doug Risebrough and beat the Boston goalie, Gerry Cheevers, with a hard shot. Guy Lafleur, who also had two assists, scored a fluke goal at 3:44 to tie the score 2-2.

After Jacques Lemaire opened the scoring at 13:52 of the first period, the Canadien bench emptied to congratulate Lemaire. That prompted the Bruins to jump onto the ice to wish Cheevers luck. The referee, Dave Newell, then advised both captains that he would not tolerate players leaving the bench to congratulate their players.

Brewers Sweep Tigers Out of Doubleheader

MILWAUKEE, April 27 (AP) — Robin Yount broke a 1-for-29 slump with a three-run sixth-inning double and doubled home another run in a three-run eighth, propelling the Milwaukee Brewers to a 7-5 victory over the Detroit Tigers yesterday to complete a doubleheader sweep.

The Brewers won the first game, 5-1, as Cecil Cooper homered and Charlie Moore lined a two-run single in a three-run seventh inning.

The Brewers loaded the bases in the sixth inning of the nightcap on Ben Oglivie's fourth straight hit, a walk and a checked-swing pinch single by Larry Hisle. Yount then doubled off Steve Baker to score all three runners and give the Brwers a 4-3 lead.

A walk and a throwing error by reliever Bruce Taylor set up Yount's RBI double in the eighth, and Gorman Thomas followed with a two-run sirigle.

Orioles 4, Angels 2

At Anaheim, Calif., Lee May, pinch hitting, singled in the go-ahead run in the ninth inning and Eddie Murray's sacrifice fly brought home an insurance run as Baltimore defeated California, 4-2, for its eighth straight victory. Al Bumbry beat out an infield hit off the loser, Dave Laroche, to start the ninth and Rich Dauer singled Bumbry to third. May, batting for Pat Kelly, delivered his single to center to break the tie and Ken Singleton followed with an infield hit to load the bases. Murray's deep fly ball to left field scored Dauer.

Red Sox 2, Mariners 0

At Seattle, Bob Stanley pitched a six-hitter and Rick Burleson drove in both runs with a single to lead Boston to a 2-0 victory over Seattle. Stanley struck out four and walked one en route to his second complete-game victory. Paul Mitchell took the loss despite striking out eight.

Royals 5, Indians 4

At Kansas City, Willie Wilson ran home from third base on a wild pitch by Sid Monge with the bases loaded in the ninth inning to give Kansas City a 5-4 victory over Cleveland and its fourth straight triumph. Wilson was hit by Dan Spillner's first pitch of the inning and took third when Pete LaCock singled off the right-field wall. Pinch-hitter Tom Poquette then walked and Frank White flew out to shallow center before Monge unleashed the wild pitch — his third of the season — with George Brett at the plate.

Astros 8, Cubs 2

In the National League, at Chicago, pitcher J.R. Richard hit a home run and Craig Reynolds drove in three runs with a double and a single as Houston beat Chicago, 8-2, snapping a five-game Chicago winning streak. Richard (4-0) hit his first homer of the season and the eighth of his major-league career in the third inning off the loser, Lynn McGlothen (2-2). Richard allowed only three hits and struck out six but left after five innings when he slightly strained his back.

Gossage, Johnson Fined 10 Days' Pay

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP) — The New York Yankees have announced that Rich Gossage and Cliff Johnson each will be fined the equivalent of 10 days' pay for their locker-room fight last week in which Gossage injured his thumb.

Based on the approximate salaries of the players, Gossage's fine will be $18,000 and Johnson's about $7,700. Both fines are virtually certain to be grieved by the players association.

Bird, Celtics In Open Feud On Contract

BOSTON, April 27 (AP) — The two weeks of secret talks concerning Larry Bird's multimillion dollar bid to become the highest paid player in the National Basketball Association as a rookie have erupted in open confrontation.

Bird's lawyer, Bob Woolf, said that he is going to complain to the NBA Players Association about what he called "threats and intimidation" by Red Auerbach, the general manager of the Boston Celtics, who said that the contract talks had broken down.

Auerbach refused comment after he announced the breakdown earlier this week.

As for talk of "threats and intimidation," Jeff Cohen, a Celtics' vice president, said of Woolf: "I really don't know what he is talking about. It's impossible for me to respond."

Woolf disputed the Celtics' announcement and said that he had made "a dramatically modified proposal" to Auerbach during their 90-minute meeting on Tuesday.

Bird is said to have requested a $6-million contract over six years, but Woolf refused to discuss figures.

Under terms of the player draft, the Celtics must sign Bird by the June draft or he will return to the player pool.

"I don't think it looks good for our getting Larry," Cohen said.

Giants Veto Japan Trip

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP) — The San Francisco Giants have voted 16-9 to turn down a proposed trip to Japan with the San Diego Padres for the opening of the 1979 baseball season.

Major League Baseball Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	12	4	.750	—
New York	10	7	.588	2½
Baltimore	11	8	.579	2½
Milwaukee	9	8	.529	3½
Detroit	6	7	.462	4½
Toronto	6	11	.353	6½
Cleveland	5	11	.313	7

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	10	5	.667	—
California	12	7	.632	—
Minnesota	10	6	.625	½
Kansas City	9	8	.529	2
Chicago	7	10	.412	4
Oakland	6	12	.333	5½
Seattle	5	14	.263	7

Thursday's Results
Milwaukee 5, Detroit 1, 1st
Milwaukee 7, Detroit 5, 2nd
Kansas City 5, Cleveland 4
Baltimore 4, California 2
New York at Oakland, ppd., rain
Boston 2, Seattle 0

Friday's Games
Milwaukee (Travers 0-1) at Toronto (Huffman 2-0)
Minnesota (Koosman 3-0) at Detroit (Wilcox 2-0)
Texas (Alexander 1-0) at Chicago (Baumgarten 1-0)
Cleveland (Garland 0-1) at Kansas City (Spillner 1-2)
Baltimore (Flanagan 2-2) at Oakland (Norris 1-1)
New York (Guidry 2-1) at Seattle (Honeycutt 0-3)
Boston (Rainey 1-0) at California (Knapp 1-0)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	11	4	.733	—
Montreal	10	5	.667	1
St. Louis	8	7	.533	3
Chicago	7	7	.500	3½
New York	6	8	.429	4½
Pittsburgh	6	10	.375	5½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	13	5	.722	—
Cincinnati	9	9	.500	4
San Francisco	9	10	.474	4½
San Diego	8	11	.421	5½
Los Angeles	8	12	.400	6
Atlanta	5	12	.294	7½

Thursday's Results
Houston 6 Chicago 2
San Francisco at New York, ppd., rain

Friday's Games
San Francisco (Halicki 1-1) at Montreal (Lee 1-0)
Houston (Forsch 3-0) at Pittsburgh (Candelaria 0-1)
Chicago (Krukow 0-1) at Atlanta (Nietro 1-4)
St. Louis (Denny 1-2 or Martinez 0-1) at Cincinnati (LaCoss 1-0)
Los Angeles (Hooton 1-2) at New York (Falcone 0-0)
San Diego (Perry 2-0) at Philadelphia (Espinosa 2-)

Thursday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

Detroit	010 000 000	1	7 0
Milwaukee	000 000 32x	5	7 0

Billingham, Hiller (7) and Parrish; Slaton and Moore. W—Slaton, 1-1. L—Billingham, 1-2. HRs—Milwaukee, Cooper (6), Thomas (2), Dallvie (3).

Second Game

Detroit	000 012 002	5	14 1
Milwaukee	001 003 03x	7	10 1

Baker, Taylor (6) and Parrish; Augustine, Cleveland (6), Castro (9) and Martinez, Fosse (7). W—Cleveland, 1-2. L— Baker, 0-2. HRs—Detroit, L.Jones (1), Wockenfuss (2); Milwaukee, Thomas (3).

Cleveland	020 001 001	4	10 1
Kansas City	000 100 001	5	10 2

Paxton, Hood (6), Spillner (6), Monge (9) and Alexander; Gale, Hrabosky (9) and Porter. W—Hrabosky, 2-0. L—Spillner, 0-1. HRs—Cleveland, Bonds (3), Alexadner (4). Kansas City, Porter (2).

Boston	002 000 000	2	9 1
Seattle	000 000 000	0	6 1

Stanley and Montgomery; Mitchell, Rawley (8) and Stinson. W—Stanley, 2-1. L—Mitchell, 0-2.

Baltimore	101 000 002	4	10 1
California	000 000 110	2	7 0

D.Martinez, Stoddard (7) and Skaggs; Ryan, Barr (3), LaRoche (8). Clear (9) and Downing. W—Stoddard, 1-1. L—LaRoche, 1-2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston	101 212 000	6	11 0
Chicago	000 010 010	2	7 2

Richard, Sambito (6), and Ashby; McGlothen, Hartzman (5), Burris (6), Hernandez (8), and Foote. W—Richard, 4-0. L—McGlothen, 2-2. HRs—Houston, Richard (1). Chicago, Martin (1).

NHL Playoffs

Semifinals
(Best of Seven)

Series I
N.Y. Islanders vs. N.Y. Rangers
(N.Y. Rangers lead 1-0)

April 26—N.Y. Rangers 4, N.Y. Islanders 1
April 28—N.Y. Rangers at N.Y. Islanders
May 1—N.Y. Islanders at N.Y. Rangers
May 3—N.Y. Islanders at N.Y. Rangers
x-May 5 or 6—N.Y. Rangers at N.Y. Islander
x-May 8—N.Y. Islanders at N.Y. Rangers
x-May 10—N.Y. Rangers at N.Y. Islanders

Series J
Boston vs. Montreal
(Montreal leads, 1-0)

April 26—Montreal 4, Boston 2
April 28 or 29—Boston at Montreal
May 1—Montreal at Boston
May 3—Montreal at Boston
x-May 5 or 6—Boston at Montreal
x-May 8—Montreal at Boston
x-May 10—Boston at Montreal
x-If necessary

WHA Playoffs

Semifinals
(Best of Seven)

Series B
Winnipeg vs. Quebec
(Winnipeg leads series, 2-0)

5—Winnipeg 4, Quebec 2
5—Winnipeg 9, Quebec 2
7—Quebec at Winnipeg
9—Quebec at Winnipeg
11—Winnipeg at Quebec
13—Quebec at Winnipeg
15—Winnipeg at Quebec
x-If necessary

Series C
Edmonton vs. New England
(Edmonton leads, 1-0)

1—Edmonton 6, New England 2
3—New England at Edmonton
5—Edmonton at New England
7—Edmonton at New England
9—New England at Edmonton
11—Edmonton at New England
13—New England at Edmonton
x-If necessary

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Penalty Sought for 'Heinous Attacks'

Israel Tells Courts to Execute Terrorists

From Agency Dispatches

JERUSALEM, April 29 — Israel's Cabinet, responding to increased Palestinian guerrilla raids against civilians, today narrowly approved the imposition of the death penalty for terrorists convicted of acts of "inhuman cruelty."

The Cabinet, by one vote, decided to instruct military and civilian courts to demand death by firing squad for "heinous terrorist attacks," such as last Sunday's Palestinian raid on the northern coastal town of Nahariya, in which four persons, including two small girls, died.

While the return to capital punishment was debated, a terrorist bomb injured three children at a school near Tel Aviv.

Since its founding 31 years ago, Israel has had a capital punishment law, but the only person executed here was Adolf Eichmann, the architect of Nazi Germany's extermination plan for European Jews. He was hanged in 1962 on the basis of a special law dealing with war criminals.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, on the second leg of an Asian tour, said in Katmandu, Nepal, that Israel would like to exchange ambassadors with Peking.

"We would like to establish diplomatic relations with China. We have taken some steps in various countries," he said. "China is for a peace process to take place in the Middle East and China is one of the countries that sees with favor the first steps taken toward peace in the Middle East by Egypt, Israel and United States."

The capital punishment issue generated a national debate which was based, for the most part, on practical considerations rather than on the morality of capital punishment. Opposition cut across ideological lines in the Cabinet and in the Knesset (parliament), which does not have to approve the action because capital punishment legislation exists in statutes inherited from British mandatory law.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin did not not disclose the Cabinet vote today, but government sources said that among those opposing the measure were rightist Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, who has supported a flexible policy in Israeli-Arab relations. The other ministers opposing it were Education Minister Zevulun Hammer, Labor Minister Israel Katz and Religious Affairs Minister Aharon Abu-Hatzeira. Housing Minister David Levi abstained.

In another development, an Israeli cargo ship set sail yesterday with the goal of being the first Israeli vessel to pass through the Suez Canal in 25 years, according to a spokesman for the Zim shipping company.

Geneva Talks Proposed

CAIRO, April 29 (NYT) — Egypt is studying a proposal by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to convene a new Middle East peace conference at Geneva that would encompass the other Arabs including the Palestinians, an Egyptian official reported Friday.

Foreign Minister Butros Ghali said that the forum was so far only "a theoretical possibility" but that Egypt had no objection to the idea.

Mr. Ceausescu made the suggestion on Wednesday when he visited President Anwar Sadat. While the details were not clear, Mr. Ceausescu seemed to be proposing a return to the Geneva peace conference that met briefly in December, 1973, under the joint chairmanship of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Dutch Doctor, 60, Sails Around World

IJMUIDEN, the Netherlands, April 29 (Reuters) — A 60-year-old Dutch doctor, Kees den Hartoog, sailed yesterday into this North Sea port after a 264-day solo voyage around the world.

He said that he had landed only once, last November, in Melbourne, and that he undertook the 30,000-mile voyage to realize a boyhood dream. He said that he would be return to work within two weeks as a family doctor in the town of Broek.

Chinese Ambassador Reported in Albania

TOKYO, April 29 (AP) — A Chinese ambassador has been sent to Albania, Chinese radio reported today, apparently ending a prolonged rift between the two countries. The report, monitored here, said that Wen Ning had presented his credentials to the the Albanian Peoples Assembly, having arrived in Tirane April 19.

China was Albania's only ally until last July, when it announced a halt to economic and military aid *following criticism by Albania of* China's rapprochement with the United States.

Associated Press

Vladik Enger (center) is welcomed in Moscow on Saturday after he and Rudolf Chernyayev were returned in exchange for the releases of five dissidents. The two men are convicted spies.

Dobrynin, Brzezinski Negotiated Exchange

On-Again, Off-Again Talks Freed Five

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 29 (NYT) — Over vodka and lunch at the Soviet Embassy on April 12, President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin agreed that it was time to conclude the drawn-out, on-and-off negotiations the two countries had been conducting about the exchange of two convicted Soviet spies for a group of Soviet political dissidents.

Last Monday, Mr. Dobrynin telephoned Mr. Brzezinski at the White House and said, "I've got some good news from Moscow on that matter we talked about." That call led to the final details being worked out for Friday's exchange in the mist outside a secluded hangar at Kennedy International Airport in New York.

The Russians originally wanted the two spies and five dissidents to be exchanged at the traditional cloak-and-dagger point, Checkpoint Charlie at the Berlin Wall, but the Americans prevailed on an easier method.

Agreement Is Reached

The details were finally agreed on by Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Dobrynin by telephone on Wednesday. The exchange was to be in New York, secluded and simultaneous.

Reginald Bartholomew, an aide to Mr. Brzezinski, negotiated with a Soviet security official in New York that the five dissidents would be permitted to leave the rear exit of the Aeroflot plane that brought them from Moscow — under the wing of 13 Soviet guards and other officials — at the same moment as the two convicted spies, Vadik Enger and Rudolf Chernyayev started to board the front ramp.

There was a delay of about 25 minutes because the rear ramp's motor was not working.

But shortly after 2 p.m., Mr. Bartholomew was on the phone to Mr. Brzezinski saying it was a success and that a public announcement could be made.

So ended one of the most closely guarded negotiations conducted by the Carter administration, a negotiation that unlike the dry and unemotional details of arms control talks, actually involved human lives and human issues, and raised questions that are still being sorted out.

No Ground Rules

For instance, never before have spies been traded for political prisoners. Does this open a new area of negotiations — would the United States and the Soviet Union begin swapping prisoners sympathetic to each other's way of life? Few officials are willing to talk about some of these implications.

It was unique also because it was informal and without any previous ground rules. In the past, spies have been exchanged or returned unilaterally by one side or the other. In the past, the Soviet Union on its own has released prisoners of conscience and allowed or forced many to emigrate.

But how to arrange a trade of convicted spies for Soviet political activists? Who should be on the list? And what would be fair?

The whole picture of what happened in these secret talks has not been revealed. From conversations with several officials in the past 24 hours, the following version has become known:

Clearly, the United States was interested in an exchange last summer when the Soviet Union, in an apparent crackdown, convicted Alexander Ginsburg, Anatoli Shcharansky, and Yuri Orlov of various offenses, and sentenced them all to long prison terms. The Russians became particularly anxious about Enger and Chernyayev after they were sentenced in October to 50 years for espionage in connection with their jobs at the United Nations.

The Soviet concern about their two agents had already been expressed last June when Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in New York, but talks on an exchange only began indirectly and informally last fall.

Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Dobrynin, in one of their regular, informal discussions, began complaining about the other country's practices.

According to authoritative administration accounts, Mr. Brzezinski complained about Soviet activities in Africa and the Gulf and mentioned the strong reaction in the United States to the repression of political activists.

Mr. Dobrynin said that several Soviet leaders and institutions of importance were concerned about the treatment in this country of Enger and Chernyayev — a thinly veiled reference to the KGB.

The Soviet Union had been complaining that the United States was not playing the game fairly in not letting the Russians go.

From that discussion and similar ones that Mr. Dobrynin held with Mr. Vance, the United States proposed to the Russians a swap — the two convicted spies for a long list of prisoners.

Then began an off-again, on-again negotiation, usually by Mr. Brzezinski or his deputy, David Aaron, with Mr. Dobrynin, but also by Mr. Vance in his regular sessions with Mr. Dobrynin.

Shcharansky, Orlov Remain

There had been some concern within the administration of whether it would be wise to exchange the Soviet spies for Mr. Shcharansky, who unlike the other dissidents, had been convicted of espionage, a charge denied by Mr. Carter personally.

But it was decided that it was worth the public relations problem of seeming to be acknowledging his guilt if Mr. Shcharansky and the others could be released.

It seems, however, that the Soviet side regarded Mr. Shcharansky and Mr. Orlov as too important to exchange. They are the ones that many American scientists have made their cause in refusing to become engaged in scientific exchanges until they are freed.

The final list, officials said, met the American criteria for being fair. It included one "high profile" prisoner, Mr. Ginsburg.

Reflecting on the reasons for the trade, administration officials said yesterday that the Soviet Union wanted their agents back very much. The Russians also were aware of the public relations problem of creating the correct atmosphere for the anticipated summit between Mr. Carter and President Leonid Brezhnev.

The American side, dedicated to Mr. Carter's human rights pledges, was very interested in a trade because it had no desire to have the Soviet spies in U.S. prisons because they would always be a tempting target for the arrest of Americans in a swap.

5 Dissidents Express Joy

(Continued from Page 1)

in Soviet prisons camps. Although he was never tortured physically, he said, he was subjected to "moral torture and pressure."

"Could I have stayed on in the Soviet Union if I had a choice?" Mr. Dymshits said. "Absolutely not! I couldn't bear it any longer — I couldn't bear the anti-Jewish policy and the Soviet approach to Middle East policy."

But Mr. Moroz told of beatings he had received from prison guards. In particular, he said, he remembered a train ride to Moscow three years ago when guards pummeled him "without reason."

"The best being in that group was a dog — he didn't have any desire to bite me," Mr. Moroz said, evoking laughter.

Then he grew serious again.

Torture Without Violence

"Conditions can be created to constitute torture even without physical violence," he said.

He told of being kept in solitary confinement in freezing weather for four months last year. He told of being denied X-rays, and of being made to work polishing glass in a factory where dust piled on humans and people coughed.

"Think of those who are still inside Soviet prisons," Mr. Moroz said.

This sentiment was echoed by Mr. Kuznetsov in his statement, in which he spoke of what he hoped the release of the five might presage for those still held in the Soviet Union as "prisoners of ideas."

Ecuador Begins Vote For Civilian Regime

QUITO, Ecuador, April 29 (Reuters) — Ecuadorans vote today to elect a civilian president after seven years of military rule, as well as a vice-president and 69 members of Congress.

Jaime Roldos, 38, a left-center lawyer who draws most of his support from the port city of Guayaquil, was considered likely to win the presidency.

By Loss of CIA Bases

Watch on Early Tests By Russia Said Hurt

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The loss of two electronic listening posts in northern Iran, an emerging and major issue in the SALT debate, has also resulted in a major setback to efforts by the United States to monitor the earliest stages of Soviet missile developments unrelated to the strategic arms treaty.

Although the loss of the listening posts has focused on the verification question — whether or not the United States has the ability to adequately verify Soviet compliance with a second strategic arms limitation treaty — defense officials said that the issue is one "relatively small" part of a major problem: the loss of key monitoring facilities near the Soviet Union that detected early testing and research and development of Soviet missiles.

"These sites had certain advantages over other means of collection, and the loss certainly sets back our ability to monitor Soviet missile developments," a defense official said. "SALT is only one part of a much bigger problem."

"The posts gave us a distinct early fix on strategic R and D [research and development]," said another official. "We have other collection means but the data, so far, is not as good."

Alternatives Sought

To compensate for the loss of the Iranian monitoring stations — which were only about 700 miles from the Tyuratam missile test range in the Soviet Union — the United States has been exploring ways to use radar listening posts in Turkey, as well as stationary surveillance satellites over the Black Sea.

But the Turkish sites are farther from the Soviet missile test areas, and Russian electronic transmissions are partly blocked by trees and mountains.

At the same time, stationary electronic orbits — or spy satellites — used to photograph and monitor Soviet missile sites and to record electronic data transmitted from missiles to tracking stations during tests are less powerful than ground listening posts.

According to defense officials, the Iranian sites, called Takman I and Takman II, had the capability of "collecting the early stuff" of a missile's launch — data relating to its size, thrust, and boost.

Administration Efforts

Defense officials said that the Carter administration is exploring ways to "improve existing collection capability," such as spy satellites, as well as to intensify efforts to develop as much information as possible from current intelligence data.

"The point is to exploit these capabilities, look harder at the data," an official said.

Defense officials said that "political considerations" largely have kept the administration from using such nations as Afghanistan and Pakistan as places for collecting significant data from Soviet missile tests.

Interceptions

The Iranian stations, equipped with huge antennae, intercepted radio signals broadcast by Soviet missiles during test firings and yielded information about the size and accuracy of Moscow's growing strategic arsenal. CIA technicians were forced to abandon these stations in February during the Iranian revolution.

The loss of these stations had led several senators, including Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, to suggest that the administration could no monitor key portions of the treaty which would ban significant improvements to U.S. and Soviet rockets.

Stansfield Turner, director of the CIA, said in secret testimony to the Senate Intelligence Committee earlier this month that it would take about five years for the United States to replace Iranian sites fully with a combination of spy planes, satellites and new ground stations.

But Defense Secretary Harold Brown later disputed Adm. Turner's conclusion, saying that the capacity to monitor the crucial Soviet missile data could be regained within a year.

NATO Talks on Weapons To Test U.S.-Europe Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

accuracy, the SS-20 becomes politically easier to use in a crisis, theoreticians say.

The SS-20 yield, according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies, falls in the 150-kiloton range, about one-tenth the charge of the missiles that it is replacing. It would destroy its military target but would kill fewer civilians and cause less widespread destruction than the older, heavier missiles.

Europe, which does not have any antiballistic missiles capable of mid-dair interception, has no military defense against the highly mobile SS-20.

Although there is no direct antidote, several U.S.-built nuclear weapons could provide a "psychological counter" by giving European nations the capability of launching a nuclear strike on targets in the Soviet Union without relying on U.S. strategic intercontinental missiles.

NATO Options

NATO could boost its defenses, for instance, by introducing Pershing-2, a longer-range, more accurate and much more mobile version of the Pershing-1 ballistic missile in Europe. Even longer ranges could be obtained with Cruise missiles — small, highly accurate, pilotless planes that hug the terrain to their targets.

If Pershing-2 is introduced in West Germany, U.S. officials say that they are confident that Britain will take Cruise missiles, and NATO sources think that Belgium may allow new nuclear weapons to be stationed there, thus meeting West German terms. As part of an alliance agreement, governments refusing to take the nuclear weapons could help pay the billions of dollars that each weapon's development will cost.

Potential European-U.S. policy differences could snag the plan. The U.S. Congress probably will not fund the development of any weapon without public European commitments to share the funding and deployment, diplomats say.

If U.S.-European cooperation falters in NATO, France has proposed that West Germany join French research to develop a European Cruise missile or intermediate-range ballistic missile. This approach would be more expensive and slower than a U.S.-aided program, which could have missiles ready to deploy by 1983.

Nuclear Link

Arguing for this U.S.-aided European retaliatory power, many European strategists say that stationing the long-range nuclear weapons in Europe would guarantee that the Soviet Union could not escape unharmed in a nuclear attack on Europe. It also would help keep the nuclear link between Europe and the United States, according to a West German official.

Political objections, however, come from the left wing of Mr. Schmidt's ruling Social Democratic party. These critics argue that the Pershing-2 or the Cruise missiles would be the first nuclear weapons based on West German soil capable of hitting targets in the Soviet Union.

West Germany would risk drawing even heavier Soviet nuclear fire, they say. A new nuclear deployment undoubtedly would revive Soviet hostility to Bonn at a moment when Soviet-West German relations are improving. Soviet propaganda would accuse West Germany of harming detente and perhaps of reviving militarism, they say.

To disarm the anticipated Soviet propaganda against any modernization of Europe's nuclear arsenal, NATO has set up, at West Germany's suggestion, a disarmament group called the "special group for theater arms control" to make proposals for negotiating with the Soviet Union about a reduction of the "tactical nuclear" arsenals in Europe. This committee will consider disarmament proposals to go with the development of NATO's tactical nuclear improvements.

NATO specialists are skeptical, however, that the Soviet Union can be induced to divest itself of a costly weapons system like the SS-20, which would in effect save the Western alliance the expense and potential political friction of having to build equivalent systems.

In the longer run, NATO's group for theater arms control is seen as the first stage in the Western governments' attempt to concert their policies for SALT-3 negotiations. This future round of disarmament talks is supposed to cover the tactical nuclear weapons that have been excluded from the U.S.-Soviet talks.

Draft Iran Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

approval by three-quarters of the legislature.

The articles printed today defined the Council of Guardians, the body entitled to rule on the constitutionality and Islamic acceptability of laws, as a 12-member group composed of four religious leaders, four prominent jurists and four Supreme Court justices. Rulings are by a majority vote, except in religious matters when a unanimous vote by the four clergymen is sufficient to veto a bill, the draft said.

U.S. Said to Give Pretoria Spy Photos of Black States

(Continued from Page 1)

of the 72 black assembly seats at stake in the voting. Mr. Sithole's faction of the Zimbabwe African National Union won only 12 seats. The Cabinet places will be apportioned according to the parties' strength in the assembly.

Mr. Sithole said that the election was "one big cheat" and added that his group "will not allow the creation of a new administration based on a stage-managed electoral outcome which in no way helps but rather worsens the problem which has bedeviled our country for the last 13 years."

The 58-year-old, U.S.-educated Methodist implied in remarks after the news conference that his group might resort to the violent tactics that characterized its activities in the 1960s. "For the last 13 years, people have been killing each other," he said. "If we are not careful, this may be the beginning of more intensive killing of one another, and we would like to avoid that."

Mr. Sithole's warnings, coupled with growing disunity among Bishop Muzorewa's supporters, posed new problems for the constitutional accord under which the election was held. The election was supposed to convince the West of the accord's popularity and thus gain diplomatic recognition for the new government, which faces a continuing challenge from black nationalist guerrillas.

Russia Bought U.S. Secrets On Satellites, Data Shows

(Continued from Page 1)

if any, that encoding had with the KGB's discovery of the CIA satellite system.

Whether the United States can adequately verify Soviet compliance with the strategic arms agreement has become one of the most controversial issues in the debate over the projected treaty. Mr. Carter has repeatedly given assurances that the United States has the ability to do so.

The recent loss of two CIA stations in Iran that monitored Soviet missile tests during the initial phases of their launchings has aroused concern among some senators who have said that it is not certain that the United States could detect any Soviet cheating on an agreement.

This concern has been aggravated by the disclosure last year that a CIA employee, William Kampiles, sold a technical manual about an agency photo-reconnaissance satellite system called Keyhole to a KGB agent in Greece.

What the transcripts of the debriefings by the CIA and FBI show and what has not been made public is that Soviet agents probably had some information about the Keyhole system more than a year before the arrest of Mr. Kampiles and that the Russians had obtained significant information about other satellites from the two Californians.

At their trials, Boyce and Lee acknowledged selling documents to Soviet agents in Mexico and in Vienna from April, 1975, to December, 1976, for which they received more than $80,000.

Boyce worked as a $140-a-week clerk in a communications vault transmitting coded messages between the TRW plant and the CIA headquarters in Langley, Va., and other stations.

Oil Industry Staff

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, April 29 — The revolutionary government will operate Iran's oil industry without foreign production technicians, the head of the National Iranian Oil Co. said today.

"We at this time do not need any foreign personnel at any level" to handle the current production of 4 million barrels a day or more, Hassan Nazih said.

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Khomeini went into seclusion yesterday in his residential quarters in the holy city of Qom, canceling public audiences for a week to think over the problems facing his Islamic Republic.

A revolutionary court in Yazd has sentenced 13 Moslem clergymen for cooperating with the shah's secret police before the revolution, newspapers reported today. Three were jailed for up to nine months and defrocked, seven were defrocked and three were banned from preaching.

U.S., Russia Open Trade Talks

WASHINGTON, April 29 (NYT) — The United States has opened discussions with the Soviet Union on the possibility of granting it trade concessions in response to recent signs of liberalization in Soviet emigration policies.

Secretary of State Vance and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal met with Mr. Dobrynin at the State Department on Friday to discuss the linked issues of trade and emigration.

The issues have received special attention here because of a possible meeting in June between President Carter and Mr. Brezhnev, and also because of interest in applying equal trade policies toward China and the Soviet Union.

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Fair	MADRID	16	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Overcast	MIAMI	30	86	Fair
ANKARA	27	81	Fair	MILAN	14	57	Cloudy
ATHENS	21	70	Fair	MONTREAL	10	50	Fair
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair	MOSCOW	21	70	Cloudy
BELGRADE	12	54	Overcast	MUNICH	9	48	Cloudy
BERLIN	12	54	Overcast	NEW YORK	16	61	Fair
BRUSSELS	10	50	Overcast	NICE	15	59	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	20	68	Overcast	OSLO	6	43	Overcast
BUDAPEST	10	50	Overcast	PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Overcast	PRAGUE	10	50	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Overcast	ROME	16	61	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Fair	SOFIA	17	63	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain	STOCKHOLM	7	45	Rain
EDINBURGH	13	55	Overcast	TEHRAN	18	64	Fair
FLORENCE	16	61	Mist	TEL AVIV	36	97	Mist
FRANKFURT	11	52	Overcast	TOKYO	18	64	Overcast
GENEVA	11	52	Mist	TUNIS	18	64	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	37	Mist	VIENNA	16	61	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	22	72	Overcast	WARSAW	9	48	Rain
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Fair	WASHINGTON	15	59	Fair
LISBON	17	63	Fair	ZURICH	11	52	Fair
LONDON	13	55	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

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